

CONDENSED NEWS  
For Busy Readers.

Fair and warmer today, fair in east  
portion tomorrow; showers in west.  
Silver, 17½; lead, 18½; copper, standard,  
17½; zinc, \$1.50.

New York stock market closed weak,  
money on call firm at 397 per cent,  
closing at 4 per cent.

Chicago wheat heavy, corn easy, oats  
and provisions firm and higher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge Cunningham of the district court  
has issued an alternative writ of mandamus directed to M. Kinney to compel  
him to allow George D. Cockburn and  
his associates to examine the books of  
the Copper Mountain company or to show  
why they should not do so.

A claim against the Stratton estate  
is a statement which throws interesting  
light on methods employed to secure monies  
from the late millionaire.

There is an unconfirmed report that Rev.  
Dr. Price of the First Presbyterian church  
has accepted a call to the pastorate of a  
church in St. Paul.

Regular meeting of the Art and Literary  
department of the Woman's club was held  
yesterday; interesting programs were  
offered by Mrs. W. H. Leonard, a grand-  
daughter of Prescott, the historian.

Mr. Henry Leib, Wills has been elected  
president of the newly organized real es-  
tate exchange.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Johnson yesterday sentenced  
County Clerk Alchle of Arapahoe county  
to six days in jail and a fine of \$200 for  
contempt of court; 30 days were given in  
which to file application in supreme court  
for writ of supersedeas.

Steps have been taken to bring suit to  
test the constitutionality of the Bush  
amendment.

"The Old Guard of Colorado" has been  
incorporated "to perpetuate the memories,  
traditions and comrade-ship" of the  
militia guard and United States volunteers.

Major H. M. Crawford is in Pueblo as  
representative of the British government  
to investigate alleged irregularities in pur-  
chases of horse in that vicinity for the  
British army.

Cripple Creek man was nearly frozen to  
death Tuesday night.

Prominent dentist of Victor has brought  
suit to recover about \$1,200 alleged to  
have been lost in poker game.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The army death list catalogued from Manila  
under the ten days totals 31 soldiers,  
including 10 dead from Asiatic  
fever and eight from drowning.

Negotiations between Secretary Hay and  
the German representing the Colombian  
government, for a canal treaty, have been  
assumed and there is promise of a treaty  
before Christmas.

Vice-President and General Manager  
of the San Antonio and Arkansas  
Pass railroad announces his system  
will, at an early date, inaugurate a pen-  
sion system similar to that of the Penn-  
sylvania and Southern Pacific; similar  
announcement has been made in behalf of  
the Harriman roads.

The spread of the foot and mouth disease  
among cattle in Rhode Island is becoming  
alarming. Thirty-seven cattle in  
two farms in North Providence and Linc-  
on were found to be affected. Two men  
who have been tending the herds, have  
the disease.

A grand jury in New York returned  
an indictment against former Police Com-  
missioner Daniel C. Moynihan, charging him  
with the killing of his son, Daniel C. Moynihan, charging him  
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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Hale has introduced a bill fix-  
ing the age of admission to the naval  
academy between the age of 15 and 20  
years. The present limit is 15 and 21 years.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill to  
regularize the currency in the Philippines.

The commission on territories has agreed  
to report a bill for the admission of Okla-  
homa and Indian territory as one state  
under the name of Oklahoma. New Mex-  
ico and Arizona are not in the bill.

Sub-committee of the house committee  
on judiciary has begun work on Anti-  
Trust measures.

House passed bill appropriating \$50,000  
to defray expenses of the anthracite coal  
strike commission.

Senate began discussion of the immigra-  
tion bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ten persons were burned to death early  
today and others were dangerously injur-  
ed in Bogota, Brazil, as the result of  
a fire which broke out in a bakery.

Sir Frank Green, who was lord mayor of  
London in 1888-1890, is dead. He was born  
in 1855.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count  
Richard Beloredi, who was premier at  
the time of the Austro-Prussian war, is  
dead at Gmunden. He was born in 1822.

It is officially announced that Great  
Britain and Germany are taking naval  
measures to secure satisfaction from  
Venezuela and that "for this purpose" 60  
warships have already assembled off  
the coast of Venezuela and that of Great  
Britain will shortly be there."

Deputy Fournier introduced a bill in the  
French chamber of deputies providing for  
the abolition of French titles of nobility.

The house took the measure into urgent  
consideration and referred it to a committee.

British house of commons passed the  
education bill and it was immediately sent  
to the house of lords where it received  
first reading in the presence of only three  
peers.

MINING

Mining stock market yesterday was con-  
tracted by cold both in respect to price  
and volume of trading.

Practically every claim of the Work  
company now shipping ore.

Assistant Superintendent Winslow has  
succeeded J. H. Henley as superintendent  
of the Elton mine.

Committee has secured pledges and con-  
tracts from nearly all the mines to be  
controlled by the proposed drainage tunnel.

Lessee Glens, working on the south  
end of the Morning Glory of the Work  
company, yesterday sent up a shipment  
of 30 tons of better than average grade  
ore.

Lincoln Mining and Milling company is  
preparing its going to the jury.

Small shipment of two-ounce ore was  
sent out from the Fluorite yesterday.

Cline Tillery, operating a block of 10  
Paso property through the Old Gold Min-  
ing company has opened an extension of the  
mine. C. K. and N. vein.

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902--TWELVE PAGES

FOR COLORADO  
First, Last and All the Time  
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NO. 40

## PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST VENEZUELA

German War Vessels Are on the Scene of Contem-  
plated Action and British Squadron Is Ex-  
pected to Arrive Today--Venezuelans  
Anxious for More Time.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 3.—Great Britain and  
Germany, according to official state-  
ments made here, have commenced  
punitive measures against Venezuela.  
German war vessels, it is stated, are  
already on the scene of the contemplated  
action and Great Britain by to-  
morrow should have a squadron there  
capable of coping with any resistance  
that Venezuela might offer.

Meanwhile the Associated Press con-  
firms that a definite answer has yet been received from Washington by the financiers who  
wish to bring about a Pacific settle-  
ment. An important communication  
one way or the other is expected from  
Washington tomorrow. If the United States is willing to guarantee  
its moral support to the request that  
Venezuela be allowed time to fulfill  
the suggested bargain, the plans there-  
of will at once be submitted to the  
British foreign office. If Washington  
refuses to suggest to the European  
powers that Venezuela be allowed time,  
it is probable that the financial house  
now interested will drop the  
plan altogether. In the latter alterna-  
tive the Venezuelan delegation here is  
likely to submit the suggested settle-  
ment to the British and German govern-  
ments with an application for time  
to admit of their entering into negotia-  
tions with other financial interests.

The Venezuelan delegates maintain  
that their status has been seriously af-  
fected by the adoption of the aggressive  
measures announced today, but they  
declare that it would be obviously  
bad policy in spite of the critical posi-  
tion of their country to make any  
suggestion to Europe until the atti-  
tude of the United States, both as to  
the war alert and torpedo boat destruc-  
tor, followed today. The second class  
cruiser Tribune and the first class  
cruiser Ariadne are under orders to  
proceed to the same destination.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

By Associated Press.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 3.—The British  
second class cruiser Retribution  
sailed for Venezuela yesterday and the  
second class cruiser Charybdis, ship of  
war. Alert and torpedo boat destroyer  
Kuall followed today. The second class  
cruiser Tribune and the first class  
cruiser Ariadne are under orders to  
proceed to the same destination.

## MANY ARE MISSING AFTER EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—While steamer  
Progresso was lying at the wharf of  
the Fulton Iron works at Harborview  
this morning, an explosion occurred. As  
a result of the explosion 11 men are  
missing. A score were more or less  
seriously injured and property to  
the value of \$200,000 was destroyed.

The missing:

First Assistant Engineer Sparks,  
Joseph R. Charles Glenn and Howard  
Dove of the crew of the Progresso were  
shipped only this morning.

Joseph R. is son of Mate Rex of  
the ship W. P. Galloway. Charles Glenn  
is a brother of Second Officer Glenn of  
the Great Shepard.

James Cawett was an electrician and  
Galloway, Maguire, Nelson and Mc-  
Gregor were all ship-builders.

Jack Strand was employed as a fire-  
man and Harry small, a boy was work-  
ing as rivet foreman. His home is at  
Vidalia. Ashton was a fireman on the  
Progresso and Dove was a seaman.

The list of seriously injured includes  
Henry Conamias aged 18, an un-  
employed; Robert Gibson, whose legs were  
broken; A. K. Kame, fractured leg and foot; R.  
Browne, fractured left wrist; George Mc-  
Nerney, one arm; Burns; J. Morgan, in-  
jured about arms and legs; T. McGill,  
severely burned; Willie Van, Turret  
operator of tug Peter Hansen, Turret  
operator of tug leg.

The disaster occurred at 9:24 o'clock,  
while 40 mechanics of the iron works  
and 20 employees of the ship were  
aboard. Below decks the mechanics  
were busy completing the work of  
changing the vessel from a coal-burn-  
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carrier, when suddenly a fire in the  
oil tanks blew up. Mechanics were hurled  
against the steel walls and a sheet of flame  
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# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PHILADELPHIA BANKER KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

By Associated Press. Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—James B. Mark, a prominent banker and society man, was killed to-night in a runaway accident.

Clarence Dunbar, the footman; George Tomlinson, the coachman and Harry Grady, a page, all of whom attempted to stop the frightened horses, were badly injured.

Mr. Mark climbed out of the carriage and onto the pole of the carriage grasping the horses by the bridles. In doing so he was thrown to the ground, sustaining a fractured skull. He died on the way to the hospital.

## THIRTEEN MEN KILLED IN A BOILER EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 29.—With a deafening report a boiler in Swift & Co.'s plant exploded shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Thirteen lives were sacrificed and scores of employees, visitors and others were injured. Huge boilers were sent through the roof of the boiler house and hurled hundreds of feet. Nobody within the boiler room survived to tell the story of the accident and it may never be known what caused the explosion. A careful investigation today, however, convinced the experts that the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of an employee whose own life also was lost. Five minutes after the explosion nothing of the boiler house or a pile of twisted iron, bricks and mortar remained.

Sheets of flame sprang from the ruins and the spectators realized that it would be impossible to save the lives of those who were caught in the wreck. The explosion was of such force that adjoining buildings were wrecked, torn up and twisted like toys. Men, women and boys at work in adjoining departments were hurled through windows to the ground below. Many of them escaped with slight bruises but most of the victims were hurt to such an extent that it was necessary to remove them to hospitals. The others were taken to their homes. The list of dead compiled by the police and officials of the company follows:

H. ARNOLD, colored, taken to Mercy hospital where he died.

JAMES OWENS, colored.

A. RACHUG.

SIMEON TATE, colored, fireman.

W. O'CONNOR, sewer digger.

E. WRIGHT, colored, fireman.

W. PARKS, fireman.

THOMAS HOLMES, engineer.

CHARLES WEBB, colored, fireman.

JOHN HENRY, colored, fireman.

ALBERT M. BUSHNELL, purchasing agent.

CUBAT, millwright, died at Mercy hospital.

SCHULTZ, millwright.

The injured: N. Devore, scalp wound; E. Franks, contusion of right arm; E. Minnick, 14 years of age, messenger boy, scalded, may die; M. T. Ash, fractured leg and scalp wound; J. Franks, bruised and burned; R. Vennerable, bruised and burned; J. C. Hander, scalp wound and burned; W. T. Wells, fractured leg; N. F. Oliver, burned about face and body; J. D. Cooper, burned on arms, face and body; E. Olsen, messenger, burned about legs and chest; J. Angus, bruised and burned; J. D. Ong, burned about body; Moses Berryman, badly burned; J. McArdle, badly burned; Louis Zierk, struck by flying brick; Herman Prelaste, eye knocked out; John Jones injured by flying bricks; J. M. Walsh, hit by debris; Edward Jones, injured by flying bricks; Peter Steinback, Clinton, Ia., struck by falling bricks; George Ryan, scalped by escaping steam; Miss Elizabeth Cullen, knocked down and crushed in the rush from the building; Matthew Lynch, cut on the head; A. Zerman, leg broken in jumping from the second story.

It was soon rumored that from 50 to 100 persons had been caught in the wrecked building. This report caused great excitement and in response to repeated calls a dozen patrol wagons and as many ambulances were sent from all parts of the city. Extra calls for fire engines followed and soon the flames were being fought from every side. While the fire was still burning, police, firemen and employees of the packing firms began digging in the ruins. Soon the mangled remains of a man were discovered. At the same time other rescuers were digging with desperation to rescue several victims who were still alive. Bodies torn, bruised or mangled were taken from the ruins and sent to the morgues. A boy, scalded from head to foot and bleeding from cuts and bruises, staggered toward the office of General Superintendent C. O. Young. The boy was Mr. Young's personal messenger. The lad, however, had been so badly disfigured that Mr. Young did not recognize him.

Many theories were advanced as to the responsibility for the disaster.

The inspector declared that the explosion had been caused by cold water injected into the boiler, but a majority of the investigators held the opinion that the catastrophe had been caused by low water. Nothing definite was learned, however, and as all the men in the boiler room were killed it is likely the cause of the accident will never be known.

It is not thought that the loss to Swift & Co. will amount to more than \$50,000.

The officials of the company declare that this will cover the damage as nearly as they are able to estimate at the present time.

The building in which the boilers were located was the only structure to be entirely destroyed and it was a small structure, one story high.

The store house which stood close to the boiler house was badly damaged, a portion of its walls being torn, but it is only two stories high.

With the exception of the demolished boiler house there is no damage that cannot be repaired within ten days.

## SILVER IN MEXICO.

By Associated Press. Mexico City, Nov. 29.—Fluctuations of silver keep exchange continually as varying. Opinions are still divided as to the advisability of adopting the gold standard. The largest business men and most bankers incline toward a gold basis.

Farmers in the interior are disposed to regard the gold standard as the part of the interested foreigners.

Business men are marking up prices to the proportion of three to one. The

silver dollar is down nearly to one-third of its nominal value expressed in gold. The banks are all prosperous, and business interests report excellent trade conditions.

## ROBBERS WERE FOILED BY ALTON TRAINMEN.

By Associated Press. Alton, Ill., Nov. 29.—Two men made an unexpected attempt to hold up the east bound Chicago & Alton passenger train which left here for St. Louis at 8 o'clock tonight, at the Alton station at Independence, a secluded spot in the eastern suburbs of the town.

The train had stopped at the station and the two men, armed with rifles, boarded the rear end of the train there.

As the train was pulling out at 10 o'clock, the two men, covered by George Tomlinson, the coachman and Harry Grady, a page, attempted to stop the train.

The brakeman refused to obey and one of the bandits shot him in the leg. The report of the gun was heard by other trainmen, who hurried to the end of the train.

The two robbers were evidently disconcerted by the turn events had taken, and becoming frightened at the approach of the trainmen, jumped from the train, after having gained a headway. The work of the bandits was very crude and they were evidently amateurs in train robbing. They were not masked and the injured brakeman was able to give the police a good description of them.

The Kansas City and Independence officers are scouring the country near Independence with every prospect of catching the robbers. The passengers were not aware that an attempt to rob the train was being made.

The train left for the east on time, and the injured brakeman was taken on to Slater Mo., his home. The extent of his injuries is not known.

## FOUR MEN WERE KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

By Associated Press. Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 29.—Four men were killed, three fatally and five seriously injured by the explosion of gas in the Luke Fiddler colliery today. The dead are:

Leon Sekoski.

Thomas L. Hall.

James Muth.

Wally Sincavitch.

All have families.

The fatally injured are: William Kelly, Joseph Broval.

Officials are now conducting an investigation but have not yet ascertained the cause of the explosion. They are of the opinion, however, that a miner carelessly opened a safety lamp.

The workings are very gaseous.

Once ignited, the body of gas swells with a roar, and the gas is very explosive and destructive with it. There were torn out, mine cars were blown apart and brattices destroyed. Miners working near the scene of the accident made a rush for the foot of the shaft and several were overcome by the after-damp following the explosion. They were rescued by the relief party sent at once to the gangway.

The colliery employs 1,000 men and is operated by the Mineral Railroad and Mining company.

## PEARLY STILL ENTHUSIASTIC ON ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 29.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the explorer, delivered an address tonight before the National Geographic Society on the subject of arctic exploration.

After discussing the arctic explorations of the past, Mr. Peary, speaking of the future, said:

"In spite of the amount of work which has been done in the north polar regions during the past few years, the work is not complete. The archipelago of Franz Josefland, it is true, has been delimited and its northern terminus is well known.

The lands north of the North American archipelago and west of Ellesmere land have also been delimited as to their northern coasts.

The northern terminus of the Greenland archipelago has been rounded, and America holds the record for the most northerly land in the world, the northern point of the largest of the north polar land groups.

But there are still several gaps to be filled before north polar work can be considered as finished.

"And the work of the Smith sound gateau to the pole is the central point from which can be reached and determined that stretch of still unknown coast on the eastern shore of Greenland, reaching from Cape Blaamark to Cape Parsh; the point from which can be reached and determined the interior ramifications of the great line on the west coast of Grinnell land and the point from which can be reached and determined the gap in the coast line on the west coast of Grinnell land between Arctic and Frobisher Bays.

These are the points from which

practically unknown land along the eastern side of Kennedy and Robinson channels can be reached, and the point from which the pole itself can and will be reached.

"It may seem to indicate overconfidence to state boldly that the pole can be reached, and yet it is a fact, even though the struggle for it has been going on unsuccessfully for years and years. Each time we have come a little nearer each time we have learned a little more and I say to you here to-night that it is not an impossibility.

Bodies torn, bruised and burned were taken from the ruins and sent to the morgues. A boy, scalded from head to foot and bleeding from cuts and bruises, staggered toward the office of General Superintendent C. O. Young. The boy was Mr. Young's personal messenger. The lad, however, had been so badly disfigured that Mr. Young did not recognize him.

Many theories were advanced as to the responsibility for the disaster.

The inspector declared that the explosion had been caused by cold water injected into the boiler, but a majority of the investigators held the opinion that the catastrophe had been caused by low water. Nothing definite was learned, however, and as all the men in the boiler room were killed it is likely the cause of the accident will never be known.

It is not thought that the loss to Swift & Co. will amount to more than \$50,000.

The officials of the company declare that this will cover the damage as nearly as they are able to estimate at the present time.

The building in which the boilers were located was the only structure to be entirely destroyed and it was a small structure, one story high.

The store house which stood close to the boiler house was badly damaged, a portion of its walls being torn, but it is only two stories high.

With the exception of the demolished boiler house there is no damage that cannot be repaired within ten days.

## LAST SHIPMENT OF CATTLE FROM AMERICA TO ENGLAND.

By Associated Press. Boston, Nov. 29.—The Cunard liner steamer Sylvia, which will be the last vessel to leave Boston with cattle for a British port until the embargo against the part of the interested foreigners.

Business men are marking up prices to the proportion of three to one. The

silver dollar is down nearly to one-third of its nominal value expressed in gold. The banks are all prosperous, and business interests report excellent trade conditions.

## ROBBERS WERE FOILED BY ALTON TRAINMEN.

By Associated Press. Alton, Ill., Nov. 29.—Two men made an unexpected attempt to hold up the east bound Chicago & Alton passenger train which left here for St. Louis at 8 o'clock tonight, at the Alton station at Independence, a secluded spot in the eastern suburbs of the town.

The train had stopped at the station and the two men, armed with rifles, boarded the rear end of the train there.

As the train was pulling out at 10 o'clock, the two men, covered by George Tomlinson, the coachman and Harry Grady, a page, attempted to stop the train.

The brakeman refused to obey and one of the bandits shot him in the leg. The report of the gun was heard by other trainmen, who hurried to the end of the train.

The two robbers were evidently disconcerted by the turn events had taken, and becoming frightened at the approach of the trainmen, jumped from the train, after having gained a headway.

It is said that the Boston agent of the English board of agriculture forbidding the landing in Great Britain from New England ports will go into effect, but it is said that the Boston agent of the line has received assurances from the line's agent in Liverpool that the English will not insist on the same.

The Englishman who is in England which satisfies him that the Sylvia's cargo can be landed in Liverpool.

The steamers Columbian and Sagamore, both for Liverpool, will sail tomorrow, but neither will carry any cattle.

The stock, which was to have been taken by the latter vessels is at the Watertown stock yards and elsewhere around Boston and will be slaughtered for the local market as it comes from Canada and the west where the disease does not exist.

The steamer Columbia, Sagamore and Sagamore will be sent to Liverpool to take up the cattle.

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## THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

# RUSH AMENDMENT IS OFFICIALLY IN FORCE

## EXERCISES IN MEMORY OF THE LATE A. E. PATTISON

Exercises were held in the supreme

court this morning in memory of the late A. E. Pattison. Resolutions had been prepared by Attorney J. S. McBeth, which were adopted, and Mr. McBeth delivered a eulogy. This was followed by a address by Chief Justice Campbell, which was an appropriate tribute to the deceased. Among other things, he said: "In a rare degree he possessed the confidence of his professional brethren and the general public, and no man at the bar was more influential than he." He added: "None came a richer reward in the alliance they had in every statement."

He was so impressed with the ethics of his calling that he would not for the sake of a supposed temporary gain, conceal from a court what a sensitive conscience required should be divulged, and was too broad and fair-minded to

shrink from public notoriety, it was in his home life, when surrounded by his family and congenial friends, that his social graces, the wide range of his intellect, the fulness of his knowledge and his catholic interests in humanity were manifested. His public spirit and judgment was conspicuous, and his acts of practical charity frequently went beyond the limit to which a prudent regard for his own needs would dictate.

"His passing away has left a place in his profession which it will not be easy to fill, and deprives the state of

the party he held responsible for his

amendment being 59,750, and the votes cast against said amendment being 25,767.

Now, Therefore, I, James B. Orman, governor of the state of Colorado, in accordance with section 3 of said act of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, approved on the eighteenth day of March, 1901, the same being section 3 of said amendment, declare and proclaim the fact that the said constitutional amendment being article XX, entitled city and county of Denver, of the constitution of the state of Colorado, was duly ratified by a majority of the qualified electors of the state of Colorado voting thereon, and that by the said election and ratification and acceptance by a majority of all the qualified electors of the state of Colorado voting thereon, is a valid part of the constitution of the state of Colorado.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Colorado to be hereto affixed.

Done at the capitol of the state of Colorado, at Denver, in said state, this first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at 8:45 a.m.

(SEAL)  
By the Governor,  
Attest:  
DAVID A. MILLS, Secretary of State.

Denver, Dec. 1.—Late this evening Governor Orman presented your correspondence with the pen he used in signing the proclamation creating three new counties for the state, and establishing absolute home rule for the city of Denver. The pen is a medium-sized black rubber holder, to which is fitted a Spenco steel point.

The county of Arapahoe is no more, it has been created the county of Denver, South Arapahoe and Adams. Governor Orman at 8:45 this morning issued his proclamation declaring the Rush Home Rule constitutional amendment adopted by the people of the state, and a few moments later, he issued a second proclamation appointing the county officers for the two new counties, Adams and South Arapahoe. The officers for the county of Denver having been provided for in the adopted

the issuing of the proclamation was void of anything especially unusual from that of the issuance of any other state paper. During the early morning an affidavit was prepared and signed by the members of the state canvassing board, declaring that the people, who are pushing the case, are both litigated out of office by the new law, and District Attorney Lindsey finds himself on both sides of the suit. The question that arises is how will the money, if the suit is won, be collected from the two new counties, in that they were a part of Arapahoe when the suit was begun?

The new officials appointed by Governor Orman for the two counties are as follows:

Adams County.  
County Commissioners—John E. Patterson, Samuel R. Brown, Peter Brighton, Bennett; Wilson R. Smith, Brighton; Martin R. Bromley, Brighton; County Clerk—Chris E. Lunney, Brighton; Treasurer—George M. Griffin, Brighton; County Judge—Captain R. W. Means, Bennett; Assessor—Charles K. Cook, Brighton; Surveyor—Martin L. Dowling, Brighton.

South Arapahoe County.  
County Commissioners—C. B. Patterson, Littleton; L. W. Clegg, South Broadway; L. W. Clegg, Charles Gallagher, Sheridan, County Clerk—Charles A. Berdel, Littleton; Treasurer—David Howard, Running Creek; Surveyor—Charles A. Smith, Orchard Place.

Adams county, one of those newly formed, which Brighton as its county seat, is 15th in size in the state, has an assessed valuation of \$3,955,125, and a population of 5,722. South Arapahoe has Littleton as its county seat. It has an assessed valuation of \$3,306,975 and a population of 4,583. Adams county extends from north to the Denver county line north to the old county line and from Jefferson county line to the Kansas county line.

The Rush Home Rule bill places in the city and county of Denver the following corporations: Montcalm, with a population of 415; Globeview, population 1,341; Elvira, 443; Argos, 2,192; Valverde, 665. This will be Berkeley, 707; Valverde, 665. This will give Denver an estimated population of between 175,000 and 200,000.

Under the statutes the court did not wait long to wait, for at 2 o'clock, Senator Rush and some associates appeared at the supreme court and asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the treasurer to give up the office to the county treasurer. The court instructed Senator Rush that as the matter was one in which the district court could not come in a different manner, the suit must come in to the supreme court. The city and county of Denver will be referred to the supreme court is that the attorney will have to ask for permission to file a bill asking the supreme court to take original jurisdiction. If this is granted, then the attorney will file their briefs showing the court should assume original jurisdiction, and if the supreme court does this, both sides will present their arguments to the court, and the court will be requested to immediately pass on the constitutionality of the bill, thus saving the time necessary for it to go through the lower courts. It is hoped that all parties concerned will agree to this, and that the supreme court will assume jurisdiction. If this is done, the entire case can possibly be settled in full convention, it must be published in full for three weeks prior to the election. If the people of the county and city re-

ject the charter, a new convention shall be called, and so on, until some charter that may be the approval of the voters is agreed upon. Upon the passage of the charter, it shall become a law immediately, and shall supersede all previous charters.

on whiskey and proceeded to shoot up the town. One of their pastimes was to hold up pedestrians and relieve them of their belongings.

BARELA ROBBED—A report from Trinidad states that Senator Barela was robbed a few days ago of a pocket-book containing two \$10 bills, a draft for \$420 and a number of notes and other papers together with his railroad passes. The senator does not know just how or when the robbery occurred.

BONYNGE'S EXPENSES—Robert W. Bonyngé filed his report of election expenses with the secretary of state today. The report shows that it cost him \$28,05 to run against Congressman Shafron in the first congressional district.

Marden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., who is connected in an official capacity with more than a dozen institutions. Among them he holds the office of president of the Union Trust company of Providence, R. I., the Rhode Island company which controls the tramway systems of the entire state of Rhode Island; the Narragansett Electric Light company, Providence; Water company, a director in the Nicholson File company, the largest file manufacturers in the world; the Providence Banking company, the Rhode Island Title Guarantee company, the National Bank of North America and the American Screw company, besides a number of smaller companies. He is accompanied by his wife. Other members of the party are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nicholson of Providence, R. I.; Miss Lincoln and Miss Rhodes of Worcester, Mass.; George T. Blackstock, Toronto, Canada, and W. B. Schofield of Worcester, Mass. Colonel Nicholson is at the head of the largest file works in the world, the output of the factories being equal to that of the daily output of any other five factories in the business. The largest plant is at Pawtucket, R. I., and others are located at Providence, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Kent, Ohio; Anderson, Ind., and Port Hope, Canada. He is also a director in the Union Trust company, Weylosit, National bank and Providence Trust company.

Mr. Jackson is the treasurer of the Providence Banking company, director in the Union Trust company and for members of the general assembly he provided, which election was duly held in the several counties and precincts of said state on the fourth day of November, A. D., 1902, and at which election was duly submitted to the qualified electors of said state, for their approval or rejection, under the designation "Home Rule for Cities," which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon should be valid as a part of the constitution of Colorado of the year 1901, from pages 97 to 106 inclusive; and

Whereas, It has been certified to me, James B. Orman, governor of the state of Colorado, by the state board of canvassers of said state

at a regular meeting of the state board of canvassers, held at the state house of the state of Colorado on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1902, to canvass the votes of said general election held in said state of Colorado, that at the next general election for the members of the general assembly, for their approval or rejection, an amendment to the constitution of the state of Colorado, as it stands, by adding to the said constitution a new article to be numbered and designated as article XX, city and county of Denver, designated on the official ballot as "Home Rule for Cities," which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon should be valid as a part of the constitution of Colorado of the year 1901, from pages 97 to 106 inclusive; and

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD.

## LOCAL

Saturday, Nov. 29.

In an opinion presented at request of the Prohibition Alliance, Attorney J. P. Sanford states that injunctions would furnish a proper course of action against drunkards who sell liquor as a beverage.

Cases against A. J. Ward and Charles Zobrist, charged with violating the liquor ordinances of the city, were continued until Monday.

Ballot in honor of Congressman-elect Franklin E. Brooks at Alta Vista hotel at 8 o'clock tonight.

Promoters of the steel plant at Colorado City expect to begin construction work January 1.

Sunday, November 30.

Chamber of commerce is endeavoring to secure for this city the 1933 national convention of master mechanics and master carbuilders.

Inventory of household property and personal effects of the late W. S. Stratton places the total value a little under \$7,000.

A feature of a race meet of the Gentlemen's Driving club to be held next Saturday at Roswell park will be an automobile race.

Elks annual memorial service takes place next Sunday.

Law and Order league has been organized. In this city and committees are at work; operations of the league are to start in January.

Caledonian society will celebrate St. Andrew's day with a concert Tuesday.

Report of the water commissioner will be presented to the council tomorrow.

F. H. Newell, the government hydrographer, has written to T. B. Pyles, water commissioner for this county, relative to the proposition for a storage reservoir in the Fountain valley.

Monday, Dec. 1.

A porter on a Rio Grande train was arrested last night at the depot charged with assault on a one-armed and aged newspaper vendor Saturday night.

Committee on organization of the proposed real estate exchange meets this morning.

Projected improvements in the Rio Grande system call for an expenditure of \$5,000,000.

General William Booth of the Salvation Army is expected to visit this city in about two weeks.

Rev. Dr. Bayley of the Plymouth Congregational church of Denver preached last night at the Presbyterian church in the series of sermons on "Denominationalism;" the sermon is in full.

Work will be commenced the latter part of the month in addition to St. Francis hospital which will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Walter Lane, under arrest in Missouri on charge of burglary in Denver, is thought to have been connected with robbers in Colorado Springs several months ago.

Irrigation for the First district, in his opinion, conflicts the present irrigation laws and believes that the legislature can remedy certain defects.

E. Grant Angel, who was supposed to have been burned to death in a fire in Grand Junction September 21, has returned from San Francisco with a remarkable story of lapse of memory.

Arrapahoe county commissioners have fixed the levy at eight mills.

Robbers held up the store of the Henderson Mercantile company at Walsenburg and secured \$40.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

State news on page 8.

Governor Orman yesterday issued a proclamation announcing the passage of the Rush amendment to the state constitution abolishing the county of Arapahoe and creating the city and county of Denver and South Arapahoe and Adams counties.

Sen. Silas Dennis, aged 50, living on the outskirts of Victor, was brutally assaulted last night by a masked man whose motives are unknown.

C. O. Ware, a well-known mining man of Independence, was seriously injured by picking a missed shot on Gitterberg property, yesterday.

Brooks steel works have completed first order for steel rails for the new Moffat road.

Biennial report of the secretary of state makes a number of important recommendations.

Supreme court declines to interfere in the case of County Clerk Alchle of Arapahoe county charged with being in contempt of the district court.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Government of the new county of Denver under the Rush bill is in effect; several courts recognized the new regime. County Clerk Alchle was before Judge Johnson for contempt.

State canvassing board's figures show that Brooks was elected congressman-at-large by 50,000.

General William Booth of the Salvation Army is expected to visit this city in about two weeks.

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Four more druggists were served with city warrants yesterday on charge of violating ordinance relative to sale of liquor in drug stores.

December concert of the Musical club was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

Judge Cunningham of the district court yesterday denied the motion of the Nellie Lewis vs. Helm, Lombard and Crowley and the case will now go to the court of appeals.

A Missouri Pacific train yesterday ran over and killed Thomas Dakin, a section hand employed on the Denver and Rio Grande.

For a consideration of \$4,500 the city has purchased claims conflicting with the Seven Lakes reservoir site.

Annual meeting of the Columbiana library association was held yesterday.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

After a long delay in St. Louis in connection with bribery case there turned from Europe yesterday and was arrested in Philadelphia.

Pension system on the Union Pacific railway will go into effect January 1.

Town of Rockford, South Dakota, was almost wiped out by fire yesterday.

The honorary degree of doctor of law has been conferred upon Dr. Lorenz, the noted Vienna physician, by Northwestern and the case will now go to the court of appeals.

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The president's message will be presented to Congress on Tuesday.

The object is to have a hospital where longitudinal hip dislocations and other deformities will be treated according to Professor Lorenz's methods; Dr. Mueller, who was Dr. Lorenz's assistant on his recent visit to this country, will take charge of the new institution.

Annual convention of the United Miners of America is to meet at Indianapolis January 18. Denner denies reports that he intends to resign from either the senate or the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

Eligorous investigation of the boiler explosion at Swift and company's Chicago plant is in progress.

More than \$10,000 will be spent by the management of the Southern Pacific in the next five months in colonization of southwestern Louisiana and southern Texas.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

T. Henry French, famous as a theatrical manager and producer of many celebrated dramas, is dead in New York after a lingering illness.

Charles F. Kuhl, left Philadelphia for St. Louis, was held in custody of a detective of the latter city.

Crown prince of Siam sailed for Yokohama this morning, on account of a Siamese superstition against Monday.

Forces held by District Attorney Jerome, alleged a gambling house in Farmington, New York, was foiled by police.

The president has denied 22 applications for pardon, has restored to citizenship five applicants who have served out their terms of imprisonment, and has acted favorably upon six other cases.

Senate was in session only 12 minutes yesterday; the floral display was admitted the most magnificient of any; that has not been seen.

Proceedings in the house were purely perfunctory, lasting less than an hour; the galleries were crowded.

Representative Brownlow has introduced a bill to create in the department of agriculture, a bureau to be known as the bureau of public roads, with a director at its head. The purpose is to secure uniformity in road construction and a uniform system of road construction for rural purposes.

A number of bills that were introduced in the house yesterday affected commercial combinations.

Owing to the adverse reverse of the general elections at which several ministers failed to be re-elected, the entire Grecian cabinet has resigned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

County Judge Sherwood of Beaver City, Neb., is trying to locate heirs of William F. Hager, who is said to have died leaving interests in Cripple Creek worth \$30,000.

President John W. Springer has issued the official call for the sixth annual convention of the National Live Stock association to be held in Kansas City beginning January 13 next.

Masked men held up a saloon at Elko, Nevada, and secured about \$700.

Gambling houses have been closed by the chief of police at Seattle.

One man was killed and two injured in a wreck of Rio Grande Pacific coast line train near Westwater, Utah.

Arbitration award in the claims of American seafarers against the government of Russia amounts to a total of \$101,205 with 5 per cent interest.

Governor Dockery of Missouri has issued a requisition on Governor Stone of Pennsylvania for the return to St. Louis for trial of Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the house of delegates, who is in custody in Philadelphia to bring Kelly before the grand jury.

It was also the deal for the purchase of the Colorado and Eastern railroad.

Major Wright of Denver is under bond for his appearance before Judge Mullins for trial for contempt.

F. A. Wright, representing eastern capitalists, is in Cripple Creek investigating the feasibility of building a railroad from there to Pike's Peak.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Three men, suspected of having robbed the postmaster at Carlton, near Lamar, were encountered by Sheriff Tate and Deputy Frisbie; Tate was wounded in the arm, and Frisbie's horse was shot, the men escaped.

State news will be found this morning on page 8.

James J. Armstrong, superintendent of

the work of the arbitration commission. The other companies will furnish similar statements before the commission meets again on Wednesday.

Fire in the factory building at 42 Broadway, New York, caused \$100,000 damage. Burcell Brothers umbrella manufacturers sustained a loss of about \$75,000.

Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, delivered an address before the National Geographical Society in Washington last evening.

John E. Mark, a prominent society man and banker of Philadelphia, was killed last night in a runaway accident.

A denial is published in Paris that a project is on foot for extending to President Loubet an invitation to visit the United States for the purpose of attending the St. Louis exposition. No one close to the president, it is said, has been soundly advised of the fact, nor has the matter been discussed in American or French governmental circles.

Bishop Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, has sailed for the United States to secure a library and other things for the new church which he is completing at a cost of \$100,000.

Every gambling house and dance hall in Seattle, Wash., was closed last night by the chief of Police Silas S. Stratton, who states that hereafter Seattle will be a closed town.

Monday, Dec. 1.

The first snow of the season occurred yesterday in central Pennsylvania. It was wet and melted almost as fast as it fell. In some places the snow fell at the rate of an inch an hour.

All the telegraph operators on the Wissahickon Central railroad have been granted an increase in salary amounting to \$5 a month for every employee in that department.

The late Herr Krupp's will leaves the factory to his eldest daughter, Bertha, to be administered by his widow until the daughter attains her majority. Besides the \$50,000 given for the benefit of the employees Frau Krupp, in behalf of Fraulein Bertha, has given \$20,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Essen.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple in London, is dead.

The French foreign office has not con-

sidered the question of French participation in the Arctic expedition.

Representative Bell introduced a bill amending the irrigation act intended to meet conditions in Colorado.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A special from Boulder tells of a recent field strike by J. H. Russon on the Fish Creek, located five miles northwest of that city.

Recent strikes in the San Juan district have stimulated mining and investment there. John H. Page of this city has lately sold a large block of Camp Bird Extension stock as a result. He also reports a good production from the ledge property there.

Mining stock market showed consider-

able improvement, holding up well and volume of business increased.

John in the Butterfly-Terrible at Ophir

has sent to the company offices a gold

bar worth \$1,400, from the last run of

the mill. Much development is in pro-

gress which lessens the production.

During November the First Dollar pro-

duced 61 cars of ore, a decided increase.

Preliminary work has begun for a cyanide mill on Ironclad hill to treat Magna Charta ore. Capacity at first to be 500 tons and to be increased soon.

George D. Corkburn and others will take

legal steps to secure books of the Copier

Mountain Gold Mining company from M.

Kinnley.

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## FOREIGN

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Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City





EARLY of myself and sick of asking  
What I am, and what I ought to be,  
On this vessel's prow I stand, when  
bears me  
Forwards, forwards, o'er the starlit sea.

And a look of passionate desire.

Over the sea and to the stars I send,  
"Ye who from my childhood have calmed  
me.

Calm me, ah! compose me to the end  
"Yet once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye  
waters.

On my heart your mighty charm renew!  
Still let me as I gaze upon you,

Feel my soul becoming vast like yours!

From the intense, clear, star-born vault  
of heaven.

Over the lit sea's unquiet way,  
Through the rustling night air came the  
answer,

"Would ye be as these are? Live as  
they?"

Unafrighted by the silence round them,  
Understruck by the sights they see,  
These demand not that the things about  
them—

Yield them love, amusement, sym-  
pathy.

And with joy the stars perform their shin-  
ing.

And the sea its long moon-silvered road  
For self-posited they live, nor pine with  
nothing.

All the fever of some differing soul  
A air-born voice, long since stilled by  
cear.

A cry like thine in mine own heart I  
hear;

Resolve to be thyself, and know that  
Who finds himself loses his misery.

—Matthew Arnold.

**O**NCE more the people of the United States have obeyed the summons of the chief executive, and each in his own way, rendered thanksgiving to the giver of all good.

Brief but full of significance are the well-rounded sentences. It reminds us that each generation "faces its own special crisis, its own peculiar trial; each pays the penalty of folly and of a froward heart." It should have been added that succeeding generations also pay the inevitable penalty. The children of the third and fourth generations are the offspring of the third and fourth of the fathers of the nation. Not in the arbitrary ruling of a sovereign law-giver, but by a natural and ineluctable law. Yet, as the president says, "decade by decade we have struggled upward and onward, and now abundantly enjoy material well-being."

Mr. Roosevelt declares, more truly, "we have had on the whole, more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of other people," for, without boastfulness, we may say, "that God has blessed us more than any other nation does not prove that we are better than they; certainly we are not. Therefore our thanksgiving should be tempered with humility."

Yet, be it an individual or a nation, striving earnestly for the better, America's watchword, "For the better, for the best," is always in view for the ambitious.

President Roosevelt's proclamation preached an effective Thanksgiving sermon, one that can be lived up to all the year round. Pray not "not by word only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men." Duty, what a clarion cry it is. We must all be up and doing before it is too late, with every faculty, the duty that lies nearest.

Save our blessings, Master, save  
From the blight of thankless eye,  
Teach us for all joys to crave  
Bonoduction pure and high.

Own them given, endure them gone,  
Shrink from their hardening touch, yet  
prize them won,

Prize them as rich odors meet  
For love to lavish at his sacred feet.

—John Keble.

The advocates of equal rights for women have much reason to rejoice this year, as the greatest single step in advance that the cause has yet made—the granting of a full national suffrage to the 800,000 women of Australia. And this has come not as an isolated fact, but as the culmination of a long series of victories, writes Alter Stone Blackwell in the *Woman's Journal*.

Seventy years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1833, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1835, Colorado gave it to women both married and single. In 1837, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1851, New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage. In 1859, England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. Victoria gave it to women both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1871, West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1880, South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women.

In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883. Ontario and Tasmania gave them municipal suffrage in 1884, and Wisconsin gave them school suffrage in 1885. In 1886, municipal suffrage was given in New Zealand and New Brunswick.

In 1887, municipal suffrage was granted in Nova Scotia, and Manitoba and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year, Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888, England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889, county suffrage was given to the women of Quebec, and municipal suffrage to single women, and widow of the Province of Quebec. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho. In 1898, the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all officers except members of parliament; (Min-

sota gave women the right to vote for library trustees, French women engaged in commerce were given the right to vote in the tribunals of commerce, Delaware gave tax-paying women school suffrage, and Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1900, West Australia granted full parliamentary suffrage to women both married and single.

In 1901, New York gave women tax-payers in all the towns and villages throughout the state a vote upon tax questions. Municipal suffrage was extended to tax-paying women and the wives of tax-paying men, and full parliamentary suffrage was granted to women in West Australia.

In 1902, New South Wales granted full suffrage to women, and parliamentary suffrage has been extended to all the 800,000 women of Federated Australia. The constant improvement in the laws regarding women's personal, educational and property rights makes it more and more inconsistent to exclude them from the ballot. When a married woman could not control a dollar's worth of property, she could not say she should have no voice in the expenditure of her taxes. When she had no right to her baby, it was consistent that she should have no right to her ballot. When she was excluded from schools and colleges, she could hardly expect to have a voice in electing the school board. But as women are more and more equal to be treated as minors, and are more and more recognized as intelligent citizens, their exclusion from the ballot is becoming every year that passes. On each Thanksgiving day, we may be grateful to be one year nearer the time when this great injustice will be done away with.

Women who come to my office with news to publish, Alexia to express, or with the desire to secure support for public causes, are in the main far more interested than men; they are in the main more concise, business-like and straightforward. Men are apt to make special appeals to interest or to argue by analogy. Those who have been in the world long enough to say:

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ful smile, that he is considered one of the best natured people in the world (which he possibly is), and his self-seeking is never noted."

I want next to say a word on that other conception of your charter, the education of young women on equal terms with young men. Twenty-five years ago it was a novelty. Today, in one form or another, it is a universally accepted principle. It is important, however, to call attention to the fact that the universality of the principle does not necessarily insure the universality of method. Through all the west the state universities have been open to young women on the same terms as to young men. Everywhere they go into the classrooms with the young men and enjoy the same instruction at the same time. This mingling of young men and women in the classrooms and laboratories is generally designated as co-education.

At the present time, however, the large majority of the universities of the country are still separate from the young men. This may be due to the fact that the young women have not yet entered the system of co-education. As I understand it, the young women have, or may have, instruction by their same teachers in the same subjects as the young men. Whether this is a better arrangement than the educational system prevailing in Colorado, and the other state universities of the west, only time can determine.

But on one point neither Colorado nor any other of the modern universities which have done themselves credit by doing justice to women can ever compare with the right of education in the United States to women.

As regards the manner in which equal educational rights shall be secured to women, much might be said, though this is neither the time nor the place for anything but the briefest treatment. My own opinion is that we are likely to have a good deal to do with the educational system of the country. The higher education in the United States to women is pretty certain to remain in the privately endowed universities of the west, it cannot be said that this system is gaining in popularity. At best it holds its own. And the oldest universities, which are endeavoring to make provision for the education of women have, as a rule, accomplished this object by the foundation of an annex or separate women's college.

The number of even such accommodations is that the education offered will be inferior to that which men enjoy; that the equal educational rights which Colorado guarantees to women will not, as a matter of fact, be realized. This will partly be due to the fact that the older, largest and best women's colleges in the country are in the east. And if any young women do not like the education offered in the annexes and separate women's colleges at men's universities they can leave them, and without going far from home, enter Vassar, Wellesley, Smith or Bryn Mawr. What we need, and what we must, will result from the adoption of the educational program of the University of Colorado, which the equal educational rights of women shall be protected, by which they shall secure a higher education, equal in content and quality with that received by men, from teachers equally competent and renowned, in classrooms and laboratories equally well equipped and under circumstances equally favorable. I am sure that the experiments have been demonstrated, I should advise the women of Colorado to retain the existing method of co-education as the surer means of gaining those equal educational rights secured by the charter.—Extract from the address of President Schurman of Cornell, during the quadrennial celebration of the opening of the University of Colorado.

We know that the type of society in the world, but a woman may be more enriched by human gratitude than any other member of the social order. She becomes, naturally, everybody's helper; seems that a solitary man, strangely enough, seldom becomes—and the capacity of her heart broadens and deepens with the range of its love, sympathy and ministry, says James Buckham in the *Union Signal*.

The number of even country communities, which is "country" to everybody, leaves relative to all the children and newly folks in town, the university sought her in every time of trouble, the nurse in sickness, the comforter in sorrow, the adviser in perplexity, the loved teacher, the loyal and effective promoter of every helpful enterprise in the church. The heart of the whole community warms with the sympathy and gratitude for the mention of every

kindred Christian woman. What rare elements of happiness are there in her life! How blessed it may be in the large, high, spiritual sense, how filled with that most beatific of all assurances—the conviction that one is needed in the world, and is doing for the world true and permanent service! I have sometimes thought that the sunless, most lonely of all afflictions is that of a single woman of comparative leisure and strength, whose hands are not tied by domestic duties, but who is free to go out and spend her overflowing energy and sympathy and resources upon others. There must be something esthetic about this life of unhindred, perpetual service, this ministry of constant looking-up, if I want to be prayed for in that fashion!—What to eat?

The Land of Make Believe. It will be wonder sometimes in the land of Make Believe, where the ever-swinging gardens, where the heart may cease to grieve. Where the beds are gay with roses and the paths are gay with gold, And our hopes like soaring songsters, their mournful wings unfold. Let us all be little children for a while And make our way through the sweet and sunny meadow land of Make Believe today.

There's a Queen within an arbor, where she sits in high renown, With a rose for a scepter and a rose wreath for a crown. And her laws are love and laughter, for she knows not sorrow there—Never hate or pain or money enter in her kingdom fair.

We sing the songs the children sing And play the games they play And we wander in the golden land of Make Believe today.

—R. M. E., in *St. James Gazette*.

Thanksgiving. Inside, the grand church organ pealed and sweet-voiced choir boys sang; Broadcloth and Satin lolled at ease, While the belfry music rang.

Outside, the wind blew bitter cold, A lonely street wail stood Hard by the door, with wondering eyes, In need of clothes and food.

The preacher in his robes of white Gave thanks in long-drawn prayer; Broadcloth and Satin bowed their heads. Give thanks, each, for his share.

The little stranger out-of-doors In garments old and rent. Put on into the great, wide world, All wondered what it meant.

—J. Hammond Brown, in *December Lip-*

**CONCERNING FASHIONS**

**N**o fashion is more marked this year than that for gray fur, which is called here "petit gris," and which in America probably goes under the name of the gray Russian squirrel. It is really the pelt of a tiny rodent found in cold countries, particularly in remote parts of Siberia—soft gray, with markings of a deeper gray, turning to black. In its softness and elegance of its markings, it resembles the common squirrel skin, and there is a cheap imitation of it in rabbit skin, used to like ordinary minkes, according to the Paris correspondents.

Muffs are large, sometimes almost square in shape. Many of them have deep ruffles of fur over the hands, and are trimmed with clusters of tails and bands of a second fur. They are as comfortable looking as the large neck boas in vogue and a tailored street suit is almost covered by them.

It is not alone in coats that fur is seen this year. Matched sets and single pieces without number are in vogue, and some of these are indeed beautiful. Nothing more exquisite than an ermine set could be imagined. Think of it, a coat, stole and muff, all of the beautiful white fur! Worn with a dark colored costume, such an affair could not fail to set it off to advantage, says a Paris letter.

They say that clothes make the man, and it is equally true that clothes make the woman. Given a woman in a rather

short shoulder garment that might almost be termed capes. Broadtail and the thin varieties of baby lamb seen less used than last year. Probably the popularity of the "petit gris" is outstripping that of the black fur from favor.

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By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

# THE STRIKERS' STORY

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**R.S. MULLENIX** kept a short order house, let that be admitted at once, but her husband was long a West End engineer. Dennis Mullenix went into Peace with Hailey and Ed Peeto and Durden the night of the big June water on the West End. The company didn't treat her just right. I was a strong company man, although went out with the boys. But I say, and I've always said, the company did not treat Mrs. Mullenix just right. A widow and penniless, she bought the eating house at McClelland with the few hundred dollars she gave her.

There were five young Mullenixes, and they were, every one, star children, from Slinkers, who was foxy, to Kate, who was not merely fine, she was royal; 20 and straight, and true, with a complexion like sunrise and hair like a sunset. Kate kept the cottage going, and Mrs. Mullenix ruled personally in the eating house and in the short order annex. Any one that has tasted a streak grilled swell in Chicago or in Denver, and tasted one broiled plain by Mrs. Mullenix in McClelland, half a block from the depot, can easily understand why the boys behaved well. As for her coffee, believe it or not, we owe most of our world-famous West End runs not so much to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, not to Mr. George Westinghouse, but to the coffee drawn by Mrs. Mary Mullenix.

Mrs. Mullenix's coffee for many years made the boys hot; what now makes them hot is that she can't be persuaded to draw it for anybody except McTerza, and they claim that's the way he holds the Yellow Mail with the \$800, but all the same McTerza is fast stuff, coffee or no coffee.

They were none of them boisterous men, those Reading engineers who took their jobs after the strike; but McTerza was an oyster, except that he couldn't be swallowed. The fact is he was sufficient, owing, maybe, to a hesitation in his speech. It was funny, the bit of a half, but so odd as his disposition, which appreached that of a kizzly. He had impudence and indifference and quiet—plenty of each.

It was pretty generally understood that in the strike the short order house was with us. Mrs. Mullenix had reason to feel better toward the company and it became specially known that Mrs. Mullenix was not a healthy place for the men who took out engines, their money was not wanted. In fact none of the new men ever tried to get service there except McTerza. McTerza one morning dropped into the short order house.

"Coffee," said he; he always cut things short because he was afraid he would get hung up between stations in remarks. Kate was looking after things that day at the restaurant, and she was alone. She looked at McTerza shilly-shally. Kate had more than enough instinct to tell a Reading man from the brotherhood type. She turned in silence and she poured a cup of coffee, but from the next tank; it was the grossest indignity that could be perpetrated on a man in the short order management. She set it with little of civility and less of sugar before McTerza, and pushing her girdle down, coldly walked front, half perched on a stool, and looked listlessly out the window. Her strike is beat, my buck, and Reading men best it. You had better look for a job on a threshing machine.

Rucker jumped for McTerza, and they mixed it out like a cyclone. For minute it was a whirlwind, and nothing could be made of it; but when they could be seen McTerza had the best man in our camp pinned under a table with his throat in one hand like the latch of a throttle. Nicholson at the same moment raising an oak stool smashed it over McTerza's head. The fellow went flat as a pancake. He must have puffed up quick, for when McTerza got up he whirled Nicholson in the street. The Reading man already had his feet, and a corner to work from Reed, the trainmaster, was right behind the gib master mechanic. Rucker was up, but saw he was outnumbered.

"Hurt, Mac?" asked Reed, running toward the Reading man. The blow had certainly dazed him; his eyes rolled seaward for a minute, then he stared straight ahead.

"Look out, he muttered, pointing over Reed's shoulder at Kate Mullenix, she was going to faint." The trainmaster turned, but Kate was over before his brother Slinkers could reach her as he ran in. Rucker moved toward the door. As he passed McTerza he spat furiously, and his bulk was between the two men.

"Never mind," reported McTerza, "next time I get you all ran a blind eye down your throat." It was the first intimation our fighting men had that the Reading fellow could do business and the affair caused an interval of silence he spoke.

again. "Do you sell tickets on c-coffing here?" She looked at him with a quizzical interest from behind screens and cracker boxes as he sauntered up and down the street.

The Reading men were hated; McTerza was slated for the very worst of everybody on both sides understood that except McTerza himself. He never understood anything, for that matter, till it was him, and he dropped back into his indifference and recklessness almost at once. He even tried the short order house again. That time Mrs. Mullenix herself was in the saddle. There were things in life which even McTerza didn't hanker after tackling more than once, and one was an interview with Mrs. Mullenix. But the boy must have made an impression on every girl in McClelland. Mary, for she privately asked McTerza, as one might an honorable adversary, for peace's sake to keep that man away from her restaurant; so McTerza was banned.

Oddly enough, McTerza had one friend in the Mullenix family. On the strike question the house of Mullenix was divided, but Slinkers was for the engineers except the youngest member, Slinkers. Slinkers was a telephone messenger, and was strictly a company man. He naturally saw a great deal of the new men, but Slinkers never took the slightest interest in McTerza till he handled Rucker. After that Slinkers cultivated him. Slinkers was the first to jump on McTerza, who was a brother and the second fast friends long before the yard riots.

The day the carload of detectives was imported the fight was on. Scattering collisions breaking here and there into open fights showed the feeling, but it wasn't till Little Russia went out that things looked rocky for the company. The Polacks, like the Russians, were the rascals. The Russians had spread up and down the line like tumbleweeds, and their first cousins, the Polacks, worked the company coal mines. At McClelland they were as bad a crowd after dark as you would find on the steppes. The Polacks, 400 of them, struck while the engineers were out, and the fat went into the fire with a flash.

The night of the trouble took even us by surprise and the company was wholly unprepared. The engineers in the worst of the heat were accused of the rioting, but we had no more to do with it than the homesteaders. Our strike was over, the newcomers called for coffee, and with a smile they got it. McTerza smoking quietly at the cigar case, watched the steaming liquid pour from the empty tank. It was a distressing revelation, but he only puffed leisurely on. When Kate glanced his way, as she presently did, dismally, McTerza bit off the end of his cigar and reached for the gas lighter he noticed that her face lighted wonderfully.

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"Change isn't right," persisted McTerza looking at Kate Mullenix.

"What?"

You forgot to take out 25 cents more for that last cup of co-coffing," stamped the Reading man. Kate took up the coin and handed a quarter back from the register.

"That's right," put in Rucker promptly, "make the scabs pay for what they g-g-g." They're sp-p-pending our money." The hesitating Reading man appeared for the first time aware of an enemy interested in the first time in the abuse that had been constantly heaped on him since he came to town. He returned to Rucker's glances.

"You call us scabs do you?" he said at last and with the stutte all out, "I belong to a labor order that counts thousands, to your hundreds. Your scabs came in and took our throats on the Reading—why shouldn't we pull your latches out here? Your strike is beat, my buck, and Reading men best it. You had better look for a job on a threshing machine."

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made thus far, that is as to his general competitors for the honor and no one may predict what the result will be. Three years ago his friends put him forward as against Mr. Henderson, but they were outwitted by the supporters of Mr. Hopkins of his own state, and the victory went to the latter. In the house Mr. Clegg is quaint and picturesque, the type of the old-time west in manner and address. He cares nothing for the conventionalities of fashion-society and his clothes during the 30 years he has been in congress prove that he has yet to make the acquaintance of a first-class tailor. With no pretensions to oratory his speech and remarks, couched in homespun prose and nearly always containing some biblical quotations, are listened to with the closest attention. Extremely conservative he has often ranged himself in opposition to many measures brought forward by the more progressive members of the Republican party. But he is nevertheless, a stern and unflinching partisan and his name has almost become synonymous for honesty.

The capital during the winter months is becoming every year more and more of a social center, so much so, indeed, that we are beginning to speak of it as another Newport. At the present time, there is a very unusual demand for mansions, rentable for three or four months, but it is next to impossible to obtain one, and the same is true of the obtainable houses we mean, all engorged at Waldorf-Astoria prices. Washington is undoubtedly a charming city as a place of residence during the inclement period from December to the end of March, affording a delightful mean between the oppressive heat of Florida and the frigidity and bleakness of western, eastern and northern latitudes. The streets are well paved and the roads are paved for riding and driving purposes, with the excellent suburban roads lie along long stretches of charming country. But for very rich and fashionable would-be fashionable families the society of Washington and not its architectural or climatic attractions, is the potent magnet. In recent years society here has undergone a complete revolution.

Whoever carries off the prize of the next election will not do so without a hard contest. Next to the president, the office is in many ways the greatest, and most important in the government, because of the enormous influence the incumbent of it exercises over the moulding of legislation, that is, if he be a man of positive convictions, and to the action of the next national convention. They evade discussion with respect to it on the ground that the event is too remote, and the contingencies likely to affect it too many and too complicated, to allow of a definite question as to the present time. No one however has the slightest criticism to make on anything the president has said or done since the adjournment of congress, but at the same time the impression conveyed by all that the record he has to make is infinitely

more important than the one he has both bodies. The president's message will bristle with recommendations, suggesting the numerous intricate problems which confront the party as well as the administration.

In the new uniforms prescribed for the army, a military friend informs me that the author of the new regulation that the uniforms are to be made of the same material as the uniforms of the emperor of Germany. The officers' heavy overcoats, my informant says, will be both military and style exactly the same as the very showy garment of the same character in which the Kaiser wraps his warlike form. He also says that the new sable which, in future, will be worn by all branches of the service, compels them to hold aloof. The expense of living here has become so heavy that only a small percentage of congressmen bring their families, except for a few who are married, during the session. An occasional dinner at the White House, and attendance at one of the perfunctory official receptions embrace about all that the average lawgiver sees of "society" here, and he is all the better for it so far as his public duties are concerned.

The leaders in it were composed of the families of the executive and legislative branches of the government, with a sprinkling of army and navy people. It centered at the White House, and it has been a great success. Now the diplomatic corps and the wives and daughters of a number of financial potentates form the charmed circle and its doors are barred against government officials who lack the essential qualifications of a stably established and a plentious bank account. The power of congressmen is generally not so great as to allow it even if they were interested, which seldom happens. To return to our social obligations incurred beyond their resources and self-respect compels them to hold aloof.

"Come in, you coot!" yelled McTerza tauntingly. "Come in!" he cried, catching up a coupling pin that struck him and hurling it wickedly at his nearest assailant. Rucker, swinging his club, struck him in the eye.

"Kill the scab!" he cried and a dozen bristling savages, taking his lead, closed in on the Reading man like a fan. From the windows above, the railroad men popped with their pistols; they might as well have thrown firecrackers.

McTerza with a cattail spring, leaped through a rain of brickbats for Rucker.

"Come away!" called the older man.

"Leave my house!" For the love of God, leave it!" screamed Mrs. Mullenix, wringing her hands. The scab, knife in hand, leaped across the counter, but before he could spring again there was a cry behind.

"He sha'n't leave this house!" And Kate Mullenix, her face ablaze, strode forward. "He sha'n't leave this house!" she cried again, turning on her mother. "Leave him!" she cried. "Leave him!" she cried passionately, wheeling on the rioters. "It's you that want him, Curtis Rucker, is it? Come, get him, you cowards!"

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of the bottoms. The burning cars threw the front of the big brick depot up into the sky. As the reflection struck the mob split into two great waves, and one headed for the passenger depot. They crossed the coal spurs and the yellow before he was half way across, and the mob, running then in a waving black line from the flames that licked the high windows, were making for the stockade. McTerza saw in a minute that nothing was left for him to protect at the east end, and before he could cut off the constantly lengthening line of rioters they were between him and the long storehouse. It was there that the first shooting occurred.

A squad of detectives reinforced McTerza little following the master. They wheeled on his command to disperse, and met it with a cloud of stones and coupling pins. The detectives opened with their Winchester's, and a yell went up that took me back to the Haymarket. Their answer was the torch to the storehouse and a charge on the import guards; that said when the mob had cleared the whole platform.

McTerza was a man of a thousand and the mob of a thousand, the master. They wheeled on his command to disperse, and met it with a cloud of stones and coupling pins. The detectives opened with their Winchester's, and a yell went up that took me back to the Haymarket. Their answer was the torch to the storehouse and a charge on the import guards; that said when the mob had cleared the whole platform.

At the front of the platform stood the master, the master of the master. They wheeled on his command to disperse, and met it with a cloud of stones and coupling pins. The detectives opened with their Winchester's, and a yell went up that took me back to the Haymarket. Their answer was the torch to the storehouse and a charge on the import guards; that said when the mob had cleared the whole platform.

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At the front of the platform stood the master, the master of the master. They wheeled on his command to disperse, and met it with a cloud of stones

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OR THE WOLCOTT GANG.

**T**HE GANG AND CORPORATION influences that are now at work endeavoring to secure the re-election of ex-Senator Wolcott to the United States senate, and to control the organization of the lower house of the assembly in his behalf, care nothing for the pledges that have been made to the people, they are utterly indifferent to the future welfare of the Republican party, and they are wholly at variance with every element of good government and clean politics.

The remnants of the old Wolcott gang, repudiated by the people, condemned by the great majority of the Republicans of this state and rebuked by the authority of the national administration are now busily engaged in rallying its forces of political gangsters, subservient federal office holders, and corporation agents for the purpose of securing by threats, by intimidation, by bribery, by falsehood and by every other infamous artifice known to the gang politicians the pledges of Republican senators and representatives-elect to support the Wolcott gang program, which is:

To elect a Wolcott gang speaker of the lower house of the assembly;

To dispossess the Democratic representatives-elect from Arapahoe county and the float districts of which Arapahoe county forms a part, regardless of what may be proven as to the magnitude of the Democratic frauds;

To re-elect Mr. Wolcott as the United States senator to succeed Mr. Teller;

And to re-establish the Wolcott gang in control of the federal, assembly and state patronage, and also in control of the Republican party organization in this state.

In order to accomplish these objects the agents and members of the Wolcott gang are declaring to Republican representatives-elect:

That a majority of the lower house of the assembly is already pledged to Wolcott upon the questions of organization, United States senatorship, and the distribution of assembly patronage and the course of state legislation;

That Mr. Wolcott controls the federal patronage in this state and will use it to promote his personal ambitions;

That no representative in the assembly who opposes Wolcott can command any patronage for his friends or can secure any legislation for his constituents;

And that the Wolcott gang has it its power to make it exceedingly uncomfortable in various ways for anyone who dares to be a man enough to resist its demands and its orders.

Every influence that can be brought to bear in every possible way by powerful corporations and skillful political schemers is being used to influence these members-elect, and there might be danger that some of them would yield if it were not so well known how the people of the state stand upon these matters.

So far as the Wolcott claim that he already controls the house is concerned, it ought to be clear to anyone of ordinary intelligence that if this were true, there would not be so much time and money spent just now in running from place to place trying to secure pledges from unwary Republican senators and representatives-elect.

### THE PLAIN ISSUE IS WOLCOTT OR THE PARTY.

The re-establishment of the Wolcott gang, and the re-election of Mr. Wolcott as United States senator, involving as these things do the wanton and flagrant violation of solemn pledges made to the people by the regular Republican organization, would justly merit the condemnation of the people of the state and the party would certainly receive it.

No man who helps by his vote in the assembly to bring about such a result can ever hope again to receive the endorsement of his constituents.

The Republican party has won because it was strong enough to overthrow the gang and to banish the gangsters.

If it is not strong enough to keep the gangsters out and to maintain its organization free from their control, it cannot possibly hope to maintain the position it has secured.

### NO ONE KNOWS THIS BETTER THAN THE WOLCOTT GANGSTERS, BUT THEY DO NOT CARE.

"After me, the deluge."

They are not working for the benefit of the state.

They are not working for the benefit of the party.

They are not working to reform existing abuses, to promote the cause of good government, or to build up political institutions that will be a credit to their authors and a permanent benefit to the people.

They do not care anything about the observance of political morality, or the keeping of pledges to the people.

### They are working for themselves.

If they can get back into the saddle and control the party and the state for the next few years, they are willing to take chances for the future.

And who can blame them for believing, that if the people now permit them to regain their control after all that has happened, they may safely count on outweathering any storm of public opinion that may burst upon them in the future?

It is difficult for any man who is not closely in touch with political affairs to feel certain what is the truth among the many conflicting stories that come to his ears, and the various influences that are brought to bear upon him.

But there is one course that he may safely pursue.

The man who is not pledged is free, and he is ready to act according to his own will and conscience when the time comes for him to act.

If the senators and representatives-elect will hold themselves unfettered by promises of any kind until the legislature meets, they will then have an opportunity to see for themselves what is the truth, and to act for what they believe to be the real good of the state and of the Republican party.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

**T**HE SUCCESS of the two Republican administrations in dealing with the great domestic and foreign problems that have confronted this country in the past six years is admirably indicated by the tenor and the relations of the message sent to congress by President Roosevelt yesterday.

The key note of the message is cheerful optimism; its main theme is prosperity.

President Roosevelt is a literary constructor and artist of no mean ability.

What he has to say is well said.

The subjects of which he treats are the record of national success and its attendant circumstances.

The quality of mind with which he sees and discusses them, and the conclusions to which he comes are the product of his own personal character, made up of the qualities which have gained for him the approval of his fellow countrymen, and which have not only placed him in the position he now occupies, but have enabled him to meet the tremendous duties and responsibilities of that position to the approval, probably, of a larger number of his fellow countrymen than were ever brought to the support of any former president.

If there is nothing new or startling in this message, it is because the subjects of which it treats have already been brought to the consideration of the American people frequently in the past, and because public sentiment is very well-defined upon them. But President Roosevelt has an admirably clear way of setting forth the truth, and the country will profit by the good sense of his statement of present day problems and the proper treatment of them. The relation of prosperity to the growth of the trusts, and the folly of employing against them any remedy that would have a paralyzing effect upon general business, are familiar themes, but they have never been better stated than in this message.

Upon the general subject of reciprocity President Roosevelt's opinions will commend themselves to the good sense and intelligence of the people of the country. There is no need for general overturning of the tariff system, and such would be disturbing to business and disastrous in its general effects. Neither is there any desire except on the part of an inconsiderable minority of the people of the country for a departure from the protective system under which our industrial prosperity has been secured. But it is evident that there is need of adaptability to changing conditions, and that the tariff that is unchangeable through long periods of time becomes a fetter upon commerce and an injury to industry. The tariff is a business matter, and business rather than political considerations should govern its arrangement.

Unlike many messages that have been sent to congress, President Roosevelt's communication is not weighted down with lengthy extracts from the reports of the various secretaries and heads of bureaus. The recommendation, near the end of the message, of economy in public printing is observed by the president, and needless and tiresome repetition is avoided by a casual mention of those reports.

At the same time President Roosevelt has a very careful and comprehensive idea of the matters that concern the general government, and his recommendations of reforms and necessary legislation are practical and impressive. It is to serve just such purposes as these that the custom of the presidential message was instituted, and President Roosevelt comes much nearer the primitive spirit than most of his predecessors have done.

To touch upon all these points would be to summarize once more the work of the national government, for which task there is probably no one better fitted than Theodore Roosevelt.

The message reads well, and every American who is at all interested in knowing what this great country is doing, what the successes of its government are, and what are the problems that confront its statesmen, should not fail to read it.

## THE RUSH BILL IN FORCE.

**T**HE Rush amendment providing home rule for the city of Denver, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the state at the last election, has now been certified by the proper returning board, and proclaimed by the governor, according to the directions to him therein contained.

The opposition to this measure has been most persistent and stubborn, both before the legislature and before the people, and even now when the amendment has been proclaimed by the governor as a part of the constitutional law of the state, it is being most vigorously fought, and neither effort nor expense will be spared to have it declared void by the courts.

It is difficult for some people to understand how an amendment to the constitution which has been ratified by the people, can be unconstitutional. But there are two ways in which this may occur. Either the new amendment may have failed in some technical point in the procedure constitutionally required by law for its passage, or it may be defective in some point which causes it to be inconsistent with the constitution itself and the principles upon which that instrument is founded. In other words, the power of the legislature to amend the constitution is not an unlimited one, and the acts of the legislature outside of those limits are void. Of course, a part of the constitution cannot be unconstitutional, but an amendment even if passed by the legislature and ratified by the people does not and cannot become a part of the constitution if it is itself unconstitutional, either in its provisions or in the method of its adoption.

If the opposition of the Rush amendment were based merely upon technical and constitutional questions, there could be no serious objection to the course of those who have done and are still doing everything in their power to secure its nullification. But the main effort is being made by those whose selfish interests desire the maintenance of present conditions, and who are interested in the continuance of those public abuses of various kinds to which was due in large measure the ratification of the Rush amendment. The Arapahoe county ring, for instance, would find itself firmly entrenched in power for at least two years more under the old law, while under the new law its members have been pitched summarily out of office to the great satisfaction of the taxpayers and of all concerned except themselves and their allies and henchmen.

So far as the constitutional question is concerned it is entirely proper that the matter should receive careful and thorough attention, but the efforts of conspirators to defeat a reform that is overwhelmingly demanded by the people merit unsparring condemnation, and this they will receive.

Governor Orman deserves credit for his attitude in this affair. He has stood with firmness for his official rights in the matter and for the will of the people, and his course has tended also to bring that speedy decisive settlement of the affair which is desired by all except those conspirators that are hanging on to the offices and the spoils from which outraged public sentiment is seeking to drive them.

## CONGRESS IN SESSION.

**T**HE short session of the Fifty-seventh congress began at noon yesterday, and as usual the first meeting was merely a matter of form.

Today the president's message will be read, and after that congress will settle down to the regular routine of business.

It is already apparent that the forecast of the congressional work published in the Gazette and elsewhere will be justified by the events. The senate will concern itself immediately with the statehood bill for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, while the house will endeavor to do something to the trusts.

The territorial admission bill, which is approved by the people of the west unanimously and without regard to party, has the advantage of having already passed the house of representatives at the former session. If the senate ratifies it, it will go to the president direct. If the senate amends it, it will have to go back to the house for approval. A majority of the Republican senators probably are opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona at the present time, while the Democrats are said to be unanimously in favor of the house bill. The question is therefore whether there are enough Republicans to pass the house bill with the help of the Democratic votes. If not, it is probable that the senate will let Oklahoma in and keep New Mexico and Arizona out. An effort will be made to make this a party measure and to secure a senate caucus in which the Republicans will be bound by the wishes of the majority. But this can hardly be done. It is not a party, so much as a sectional question, and the western senators should refuse to be bound by caucus action in such a matter.

In the matter of the trusts, it is now evident that there will be an effort toward securing the more rigid enforcement of present laws, and possibly their amendment to make them more effective. The refusal of the Democrats to permit the passage of a constitutional amendment giving congress greater authority in these lines has stimulated the examination of the present laws, with the result that many Republicans are now of the opinion that they can handle the trusts satisfactorily, provided that sufficient money is provided for necessary investigations and prosecutions.

This is certainly a matter of great public interest and the course of the next presidential campaign will depend largely upon the success of the present congress in dealing with it.

The term of the present congress will expire by limitation next March, and therefore it will not have much time to devote to new legislation except upon the subjects already mentioned. The appropriation bills will keep the committees busy and will occupy the attention of both houses for a large part of the time.

Fortunately there is little prospect of long partisan debates or stubborn opposition to important measures. The defeat of the Democracy in the recent elections will have a dispiriting effect upon the members of that party, and whatever they may do or say in this short session will be forgotten by the country before it comes time to choose a new congress and a president in 1904.

"Boycott" is hardly a good rule to use in connection with the present football situation. The admission of an athletic association to a college league is an anomaly, and an observance of a rule that is enforced almost without exception in other states cannot be construed as invidious action against any persons or organization.

Some people in Colorado Springs seem to have waked up to the knowledge that laws are made to be enforced and that solemn pledges serving as a basis of compromise, ought to be observed. If Colorado Springs is an anti-saloon city, why should drug stores be permitted to violate both state and city laws with impunity?

The secretary of the treasury estimates that it will cost \$33,000,000 less to run the government next year than it does in the current one. This is another bad pill for the Democracy. Prosperity and economy—what a combination!

## HOG FEEDING IN COLORADO.

**B**ULLETIN No. 74 of the experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural college is devoted to the subject of "Swine Feeding in Colorado," and records the results of experiments in the line of beet pulp and sugar beets for fattening hogs, home grown grain vs. corn for fattening hogs, and other trials with corn, barley, alfalfa and beets.

The bulletin is prepared by B. C. Buffum and C. J. Griffith, the former being the agriculturist and the latter the instructor in animal husbandry at the college. It bears evidence of the scientific care and practical results that usually characterize the publications of this experiment station, and the results are summed up clearly as follows:

1. Home-grown grains fed in proper proportion to balance the ration are more valuable than corn.

2. A well-balanced ration gives better returns in every case than a poorly balanced ration, and a mixture of grains is better than a single grain fed alone.

3. Sugar beets for swine feeding were unprofitable with us, either fed alone or in combination with grain. Green pasture would probably serve the purpose of furnishing succulent food for growing pigs at less expense.

4. Sugar beets are little more than a maintenance ration when fed alone to hogs.

5. Sugar beets and sugar beet pulp proved equally valuable in our experiments and because of its cheapness and effect on growth we believe pulp may be profitable to feed to growing pigs in connection with a grain ration, or during the first part of a fattening period.

6. These experiments indicate that sugar beets may have a value of about \$1.50 per ton when fed to hogs in combination with grain.

7. Beet pulp gave a return of \$1.50 per ton when fed in combination with grain.

8. Sugar beet pulp served the same purpose in our hog rations as did sugar beets and at less expense.

9. It was necessary to mix beet pulp with grain in order to educate the pigs to eat it. We would not recommend feeding more than two pounds of pulp to a pound of grain in a ration for pigs which are from 100 to 200 pounds in weight.

10. Our trials indicate that pigs take some of the nutritive property from beets, but their principal use, as well as that of pulp, seems to be mechanical.

11. Dry alfalfa hay as roughage, may be made use of by the growing pigs. In our trials the pigs ate more grain and made more gain on a similar grain ration minus the alfalfa.

12. Comparing our results with pig feeding experiments in other states, indicates that our small grains, more especially our barley and wheat, are worth more compared with corn than similar grains raised under rainfall conditions.

13. Mixed wheat and barley ground together make a well balanced ration for pigs and one upon which they will make better growth and gain than they will on a ration composed of corn alone. The farmer in Colorado cannot ordinarily afford to sell his home-grown grain and purchase corn for fattening hogs. Wheat and barley in equal parts were worth 17 per cent. more than corn fed alone.

14. If wheat and barley are worth \$1.00 per 100 pounds, corn is worth only 83.3 cents, but many farmers sold their home-grown grains for \$1.00 to purchase corn at \$1.30.

15. There is enough food at home including grain, alfalfa pasture, by-products of dairies and beet sugar factories, to make swine growing and fattening a profitable industry on Colorado farms.

## A NOTABLE VICTORY.

**S**OMETHING new in the history of epidemics is the hoof and mouth disease of cattle, hogs and sheep in the New England states. Not that the disease itself is new, but the department of agriculture is certainly making a record for itself in stamping out a plague, which, if not promptly suppressed, might easily extend itself throughout the entire country.

A most effective quarantine has already been established, and Secretary Wilson announces that he will ask congress for an appropriation of a million dollars, to be used if necessary in stamping out the disease, and several hundred veterinarians will be sent to the states affected in order to examine all the domestic animals and to prevent the possibility of a spread of the infection.

The success of the department in preventing what might easily become a national calamity is a victory of a kind that is fortunately growing more frequent in these days when the power of government is devoted to promoting the welfare of the people rather than to seeking the destruction of foreigners.

## THE MINOR PARTIES.

**Y**ESTERDAY morning's Gazette there was printed the first complete statement from all the counties for all the parties represented on the ballot this year. The figures given were upon congressmen-at-large, there being six candidates in the field, representing the Republican, the Democratic, the People's party, the Socialist, the Prohibition and the Socialist-Labor parties.

The strength of these six parties as shown by the vote was as follows: Republican, 85,297; Democrat, 84,367; Socialist, 7,431; Prohibition, 3,845; People's party, 2,838; Socialist-Labor, 1,349.

The vote upon the congressmen-at-large is probably as fairly representative of the present party strength as that of any other candidate. Mr. Adams was a strong candidate for the Democrats and doubtless polled many votes that would not have gone to anyone else. Mr. Brooks proved himself to be a very strong candidate for the Republicans, as the plurality in his favor conclusively shows.

The Populists were well represented by Mr. Northcutt, while the entire strength of the Socialists went to their candidate. There was no amount of factional opposition to show.

The final returns on the Bucklin Australasian tax amendments show that these were defeated by a majority of something more than two to one, the result not being different from that already stated in these columns from the partial returns. The vote upon the second amendment as given in this paper in detail yesterday morning showed that seven counties of the state voted in favor of this amendment. These were all mining counties, as follows: Clear Creek (Georgetown), Dolores (Rico), Hinsdale (Lake City), Lake (Leadville), Pitkin (Aspen), San Juan (Silverton) and Teller (Cripple Creek). In counties like Boulder and Ouray, that are both agricultural and mineral, the farmers outvoted the miners and the amendments were defeated.







# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## PEYTON

Mr. and Mrs. Fardon Sayles were called to Bloomfield, Ia., Thursday on account of the serious illness of Mr. Sayles' mother.

Mr. E. T. Baker left Monday for a two months' visit at Ottawa, Ia.

John F. Mullane, an attorney of Colorado Springs, was transacting business here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Prather Baker have gone to Colorado Springs for a stay of three or four weeks to be near their physician, as Mr. Baker's health is not very good.

Mr. T. Clark made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cheeze and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson ate Thanksgiving turkey with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Zimmerman.

Miss Carrie A. Dayton visited in Colorado Springs Monday.

The Thanksgiving ball given by the Lodge of Modern Woodmen was a complete success in every way.

Mr. Joseph W. Moreland was transacting business with the county commissioners Monday.

Mr. Wiley Mow is doing some painting for James McDermott.

Mr. E. R. Davenport of Claremont, Colo., is visiting friends here at present.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Miss L. Stearns spent Thanksgiving with her mother at Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Shoup and Mr. Davis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brown and spent a few days in the Springs last week.

Mr. John A. Ross of Denver transacted business in the Basin Tuesday.

Mr. Burke Potter and wife spent Thanksgiving day in the Basin.

Mrs. Arch Master's mother of Nebraska is visiting her.

Mrs. Walter Wymore is visiting her sister here.

Mr. Lake and wife of the American Volunteers had an entertainment in the Springs Monday evening the 24th.

Mrs. Stockwell and daughter, Shula, and Mrs. B. A. Ranta and children spent a few days in the Springs last week.

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# CHRISTMAS JEWELRY

We carry a large stock of solid gold, gold-filled and silver

## WATCHES

of all standard makes.

All kinds of diamond and plain

## RINGS

All the newest things in jewelry and silverware. If your watch is stopped bring it to us.

## Van Wert JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

103 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs.

last, and this body had been exhumed. Both children died suddenly when previously they had appeared to be in the best of health. Mrs. Whitten's husband also died suddenly two years ago. The children were insured for \$56 and \$85 respectively. As a cause of death the physicians' certificates mentioned meningitis and heart failure.

An autopsy on the body of the younger girl disclosed arsenic and strichnine. The result of the autopsy on the elder girl has not been made public.

The woman was taken in charge by a deputy sheriff and this afternoon, being left alone, she tied together two towels and hanged herself to a bed post.

CLERK INDIAN BANK WAS FILLED BY ROBBERS.

By Associated Press.

Omaha, Nov. 28.—Col. John S. Mosby, special land agent of the government, who has been called here to testify before the federal grand jury now in session, says:

"There was no bloodshed out in Nebraska over that fence matter before it is done with, but I purpose to have the fences torn down if I have to send a cavalry force there to do it."

"President Roosevelt," continued Col. Mosby, "has assured me that the fences would be removed. He said: 'This thing must stop or there will be blood shed over it.' And President Roosevelt goes just as much against this western land question as any man in the country, too, for he lived in the west a number of years."

"Just as soon as I get through this grand jury work here, I will go out to Alliance and look after the Standard Cattle company. That firm probably has more land fenced in Nebraska than any two people and I must look into it."

SHERIFF WS WOUNDED BY DESPERADOES NAR LAMAR.

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REMARKABLE BOOK BY BER GENERAL DE WET.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 28.—Had not so many of our burghers proved false to their own colors, England, as the great Bismarck foretold, would have found her grave in South Africa?" That is the keynote of the Boer General DeWet's book, entitled "Three Years' War," published by Archibald Constable & Company, in London, and dedicated by the Boer general "To my fellow subjects of the British empire." It is, perhaps, the most remarkable book to be published during the last recent war. It has probably, however, been the only book that the concise, simply told tale of the extraordinary campaign is marked throughout with the stamp of truth. The boldness of the narrative only serves to bring into strong belief the fiery passages over which a strong man literally pours out his soul in pathetic regret or bitter denunciation.

In thus taking the public into his confidence, DeWet loses nothing of the glamour with which his exploits in the field surround him. In criticizing him, he spares no one. Boer and Briton come equally under the hand. DeWet declares that, whatever the English people may say, he is an Englishman. General Buller he had to operate against stronger positions than any other British general. Throughout the work the Boer general has but slight praise for Lord Roberts and little more for Lord Kitchener. General Knox is almost the only British general who seems to have struck DeWet as a commander with real military genius.

General Atkins' he has many kindly words to say, and he declares "The British were far from being bad shots."

The comparative immunity of the Boers from harm, DeWet constantly and most fervently attributes to the intervention of God.

"If any reader," he says, "is eager to know how it was I kept out of the enemy's hands I can instantly answer, although I may not be understood, that I ascribed it to nothing else than this—it was not God's will that I should fall into the enemy's hands. Let those who rejoice at my miraculous escapes give all the praise to God."

Nevertheless the book seems with accounts of military and other strategems by which DeWet outwitted his pursuers.

Frequently he recounts cases of desperation and panic among his own men to whom his entreaties and "shambuking" were all of no avail. DeWet pays a tribute to General Cronje for his bravery, but declares he lost at Paardeburg only on account of his fatal obstinacy not to leave the laager as he was advised to do by General Botha and by the writer himself.

Regarding his own forces, DeWet writes:

"It was far easier to fight against the great English army than against treachery among our own people. Iron will was required to fight against both. One of our orders had been carried out a little more strictly and it may be the most elementary rules of strategy had been observed in our efforts to break the British lines of com-

Mr. Lang dined with Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jewett.

Mr. George Howard enjoyed a good dinner at Crystalia Thursday.

There are not many of us here but we all manage to enjoy ourselves.

It has been very cold but at this writing it is warm and nice.

The lake is frozen over which affords fine skating for those who love to skate.

Mr. Squires was down and reports work in fair progress on the property known as the Gold Standard. They are working men night and day.

Mrs. Howard is spending a few days with her daughter Matilde, at Cascade.

Mr. Busenbark has moved into his home on the mountain side.

Mr. Dow spent a few days here last week.

Mrs. Cartwright and family went to Crystalia to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. E. B. Brown has finished the cutting for Mrs. McGehee. It is nice and adds one more to our list of houses for summer tourists.

B. J. BOY BASIN

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# COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Dec. 3.—The mining stock market this morning fell away from yesterday's record both in volume of business and in prices. There were few losses but on the other hand there were only a few small gains. In the mines list, Cripple Creek Consolidated opened fractionally lower but recovered to the former figure. The remaining stocks traded in this list sold at the old quotations. The stocks in the prospects list showed no movement.

ley gained fractionally. Gold Dollar and Golden Cycle were stationary. Prince Albert gained 2 cents per share. Wards remained stationary.

Among the preferred stocks Easter

Bell advanced and Twin Sisters made a fractional gain. The remaining stocks traded in this list sold at the old quotations. The stocks in the pros-

pects list showed no movement.

STOCKS Bid Ask

Acacia 17 14

Anacoma 17 14

Argonaut Consolidated 58 57

Aspen Consolidated 46 45

C. K. and N. 1

Coriolanus 1

Dante 1

Dock & Jack Pot 84

Dolan Consolidated 124

El Paso 1

Funny Rawlings 1

Findley 1

Gold Dollar Com. 102

Golden Cycle 1

Gold King 42

Gould 1

Isabella 1

Jack Pot 1

M. C. and N. 1

Mollie Gibson 1

Moon Anchor 1

Mountain Consolidated 14

Progress 1

Pruth 1

Realty 1

Robert Burns 1

Rose Maid 1

Rose Nied 1

Saints 1

Saints-Edison 1

Uncle Sam 1

Virginia M. 1

MINES Bid Ask

Agate 1

Antelope 1



# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PHILADELPHIA BANKER KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

By Associated Press. Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—James B. Mark, a prominent banker and society man, was killed tonight in a runaway accident.

Clarence Dunbar, the footman; George Tomlinson, the coachman; and Harry Grady, a passenger who attempted to stop the frightened horses, were badly injured.

Mr. Mark climbed out of the carriage and onto the pole of the carriage grasping the horses by the bridles. In doing so he was thrown to the ground sustaining a fractured skull. He died on the way to the hospital.

## THIRTEEN MEN KILLED IN A BOILER EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press. Chicago, Nov. 28.—With a deafening report a boiler in Swift & Co.'s plant exploded shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Thirteen lives were sacrificed and scores of employees, visitors and others were injured. Huge boilers were sent through the roof of the boiler house and hurled hundreds of feet. Nobody within the boiler room survived to tell the story of the accident and it may never be known what caused the explosion. A careful investigation today, however, convinced the experts that the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of an employee whose own life also was lost.

Five minutes after the explosion nothing of the boiler house but a pile of twisted iron, bricks and mortar remained.

Sheets of flame sprang from the ruins and the spectators realized that it would be impossible to save the lives of those who were caught in the wreck. The explosion was of such force that adjoining buildings were wrecked, torn and twisted like toys. Men, women and boys at work in adjoining departments were hurled through windows to the ground below. Many of them escaped with slight bruises but most of the victims were hurt to such an extent that it was necessary to remove them to hospitals. The others were taken to their homes. The list of dead compiled by the police and officials of the company follows:

H. ARNOLD, colored, taken to Mercy hospital where he died.

JAMES OWENS, colored.

A. RACHUG.

SIMON TATE, colored, fireman.

W. O'CONNOR, sewer digger.

E. WRIGHT, colored, fireman.

W. PARKS, fireman.

THOMAS HOLMES, engineer.

CHARLES WEBB, colored, fireman.

JOHN HENRY, colored, fireman.

ALBERT M. BUSHNELL, purchasing agent.

CUBAT, millwright, died at Mercy hospital.

SCHULTZ, millwright.

The injured: N. Devore, scalp wound; E. Francis, contusion of right arm; H. Minnick, 14 years of age, messenger boy, scalded; may die; M. T. Ash, fractured leg and scalp wound; J. Franks, bruised and burned; R. Vennerable, bruised, and burned; J. C. Handler, scalp wound and burned; W. T. Wells, fractured leg; N. F. Oliver, burned about face and body; J. D. Cooper, burned on arms, face and body; E. Olsen, messenger, burned about legs and chest; J. Angus, bruised and burned; J. D. Ogden, burned about body; Moses Berryman, badly burned; J. McArde, badly burned; Louis Zierk, struck by flying brick; Herman Freestate, eye knocked out; John Jones injured by flying bricks; J. M. Walsh, hit by debris; Edward Jones, injured by flying bricks; Peter Steinbeck, Clinton, Ia., struck by falling bricks; George Ryan, scalded by escaping steam; Miss Elizabeth Cullen, knocked down and crushed in the rush from the building; Matthew Lynch, cut on the head; A. Zerman, leg broken in jumping from the second story.

It was soon rumored that from 50 to 100 persons had been caught in the wrecked building. This report caused great excitement and in response to repeated calls a dozen patrol wagons and as many ambulances were sent from all parts of the city. Extra calls for fire engines followed and soon the flames were being fought from every side. While the fire was still burning, police, firemen and employees of the packing firms began digging in the ruins. Soon the mangled remains of a man were discovered. At the same time other rescuers were digging with desperation to rescue several victims who were still alive. Bodies torn, bruised or mangled were taken from the ruins and sent to the morgues. A boy, scalded from head to foot and bleeding from cuts and bruises, staggered toward the office of General Superintendent C. O. Young. The boy was Mr. Young's personal messenger. The lad, however, had been so badly disfigured that Mr. Young did not recognize him.

Many theories were advanced as to the responsibility for the disaster. The inspector declared that the explosion had been caused by cold water injected into the boiler, but a majority of the investigators held the opinion that the catastrophe had been caused by low water. Nothing definite was learned, however, and as all the men in the boiler room were killed it is likely the cause of the accident will never be known.

It is not thought that the loss to Swift & Co. will amount to more than \$50,000.

The officials of the company declare that this will cover the damage as nearly as they are able to estimate at the present time. The building in which the boilers were located was the only structure to be entirely destroyed and it was a small structure, one story high. The store house which stood close to the boiler house was badly damaged, a portion of its walls being torn, but it is only two stories high.

With the exception of the demolished boiler house there is no damage that cannot be repaired within ten days.

**SILVER IN MEXICO.**

By Associated Press. Mexico City, Nov. 28.—Fluctuations of silver keep exchange continually as the availability of adopting the gold standard. The largest business men and most bankers incline toward a gold basis. Traders in the interior are divided in regard to the agitation in favor of a gold standard as a mere outcry on the part of the interested foreigners.

Business men are marking up prices to the proportion of three to one. The

silver dollar is down nearly to one-third of its nominal value expressed in gold. The banks are all prosperous, and business interests report excellent trade conditions.

**ROBBERS WERE FOILED BY ALTON TRAINMEN.**

By Associated Press. Kansas City, Nov. 29.—Two men made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the east bound Chicago & Alton passenger train which left here for St. Louis at 2 o'clock tonight, at the Alton station at Independence, a secluded spot in the northern suburbs of the town.

The train had stopped at the station and the two men, armed with rifles, boarded the rear end of the train there. As the train was pulling out at 10 o'clock, the two men covered Brakeman James Patton with their rifles and commanded him to throw up his hands. The brakeman refused to obey and one of the bandits shot him in the leg. The report of the gun was heard by other trainmen, who hurried to the door of the train.

The two robbers were evidently disconcerted by the turn events had taken, and, becoming frightened at the approach of the trainmen, jumped from the train before it had gained much headway. The work of the bandits was very crude and they were evidently amateurs in train robbing. They were not masked and the injured brakeman was able to give the police a good description of them.

The Kansas City and Independence officers are securing the country near Independence with every prospect of capturing the robbers. The bandits were not, however, that an attempt to rob the train was being made. The train left for the east on time, and the injured brakeman was taken on to Slater, Mo., his home. The extent of his injuries is not known.

**FOUR MEN WERE KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.**

By Associated Press. Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 29.—Four men were killed, three fatally and five seriously injured by the explosion of gas in the Luke Fiddler colliery today. The dead are:

Leon Sekoski.

Thomas Valandl.

Charles Muruth.

Willy Sivacitch.

All have families.

The fatally injured are: William Kellogg, 30, of Newfane.

Official are now conducting an investigation but have not yet ascertained the cause of the explosion. They are of the opinion, however, that a minor carelessly opened a safety lamp. The workings are very gaseous. Once ignited, the body of gas swept with a roar up the gangway, carrying death and destruction with it. Timbers were torn out, mine cars were blown apart and bridges destroyed. Miners working near the scene of the accident made a rush for the foot of the shaft and several were overcome by the after damp following the explosion. They were rescued by the relief party sent at once to the gangway.

The colliery employs 1,000 men and is operated by the Mineral Railroad and Mining company.

**PEARL STILL ENTHUSIASTIC ON ARCTIC EXPLORATION.**

By Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 29.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the explorer, delivered an address tonight before the National Geographical Society on the subject of arctic exploration.

After discussing the arctic explorations of the past, Mr. Peary, speaking of the future, said:

"In spite of the amount of work which has been done in the north polar regions during the past few years, the work is not complete. The archipelago of Franz Josefland has, it is true, been delimited and its northern terminus removed from the field of uncertainty.

The north of the North American archipelago and of Ellesmere Island have also been delimited as to their northern coasts.

Moses Berryman, badly burned;

J. McArde, badly burned; Louis Zierk, struck by flying brick; Herman Freestate, eye knocked out; John Jones injured by flying bricks; J. M. Walsh, hit by debris; Edward Jones, injured by flying bricks; Peter Steinbeck, Clinton, Ia., struck by falling bricks; George Ryan, scalded by escaping steam; Miss Elizabeth Cullen, knocked down and crushed in the rush from the building; Matthew Lynch, cut on the head; A. Zerman, leg broken in jumping from the second story.

It was soon rumored that from 50 to 100 persons had been caught in the wrecked building. This report caused great excitement and in response to repeated calls a dozen patrol wagons and as many ambulances were sent from all parts of the city. Extra calls for fire engines followed and soon the flames were being fought from every side. While the fire was still burning, police, firemen and employees of the packing firms began digging in the ruins. Soon the mangled remains of a man were discovered. At the same time other rescuers were digging with desperation to rescue several victims who were still alive. Bodies torn, bruised or mangled were taken from the ruins and sent to the morgues. A boy, scalded from head to foot and bleeding from cuts and bruises, staggered toward the office of General Superintendent C. O. Young. The boy was Mr. Young's personal messenger. The lad, however, had been so badly disfigured that Mr. Young did not recognize him.

Many theories were advanced as to the responsibility for the disaster.

The inspector declared that the explosion had been caused by cold water injected into the boiler, but a majority of the investigators held the opinion that the catastrophe had been caused by low water.

Nothing definite was learned, however, and as all the men in the boiler room were killed it is likely the cause of the accident will never be known.

It is not thought that the loss to Swift & Co. will amount to more than \$50,000.

The officials of the company declare that this will cover the damage as nearly as they are able to estimate at the present time.

The building in which the boilers were located was the only structure to be entirely destroyed and it was a small structure, one story high.

The store house which stood close to the boiler house was badly damaged, a portion of its walls being torn,

but it is only two stories high.

With the exception of the demolished boiler house there is no damage that cannot be repaired within ten days.

**SILVER IN MEXICO.**

By Associated Press. Mexico City, Nov. 28.—Fluctuations of silver keep exchange continually as the availability of adopting the gold standard. The largest business men and most bankers incline toward a gold basis. Traders in the interior are divided in regard to the agitation in favor of a gold standard as a mere outcry on the part of the interested foreigners.

Business men are marking up prices to the proportion of three to one. The

appropriation for postal service for 1903 ..... 128,416,503  
Estimated deficit for 1903 ..... 5,502,227

Estimated revenue for 1903 ..... \$132,814,871

Add 9 per cent for estimated increase, year ending June 30, 1904 ..... 11,058,294

Estimated revenue for 1904 ..... 144,767,641

Estimated expenditure for 1904 ..... 153,010,520

Estimated deficit for 1904 ..... \$24,283

This estimate is based upon the ordinary business of the service, and without considering the effect of special measures. The results of which are not yet determined.

In 1890, three years before city free delivery was established, the gross postal receipts were \$5,515,057, and the expenditures \$10,750,610, leaving a deficit of \$10,882,543. The magnitude of postal development is indicated by the fact that for the fiscal year 1902 the postal receipts were \$121,845,047, and the increase of receipts during the past fiscal year over the year preceding was \$1,698,786 greater than the gross receipts for the year 1890.

The increase in postal revenues not only attests the wonderful prosperity of the people and the activity of business interests throughout the country, but also indicates that the extension of postal facilities carefully directed results sooner or later in increased postal receipts and diminished deficits. With phenomenal growth of population and other favoring conditions, the mail matter poured into the postoffices has rapidly helped to lessen the percentage of deficiencies. Despite largely increased expenditures, the revenues gradually approximate the expenses after each added outlay has marked a new standard.

In 1872 the receipts of the postoffice department were in round numbers \$20,000,000, against an expenditure of \$25,000,000, a deficiency of \$4,500,000, or 18.5 per cent of the revenue. In 1882 the receipts were \$45,000,000, against an expenditure of \$41,000,000, showing a surplus of \$4,000,000. In 1892 the receipts had increased to \$71,000,000, against a deficiency of \$6,000,000, or 8.45 per cent of the revenue. In 1902 the receipts were about \$123,000,000, with an expenditure of nearly \$125,000,000, reducing the deficiency to about \$3,000,000, or 2.45 per cent of the revenue.

Deficits in the postal services are not to be viewed with apprehension. It is the policy, whenever the postal receipts exceed or come near the expenditures to extend postal facilities and cheapen the cost of the service to the public. The receipts in 1882 indicated such a healthy condition of the service, revenues and expenditures as to induce congress to distribute the benefits of the surplus among the people in the reduction of letter postage from 3 cents per half ounce to 2 cents per ounce. Inasmuch as the revenue received from first-class matter at the old rate of 3 cents per half ounce was about \$16,000,000, the reduction of postage to those writing letters in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

Under the seemingly double handicap of reduced rates and increased weights, the postoffice department was compelled to face a newly created deficiency, which, in 1885, was about \$7,500,000. In 1892 it was \$8,000,000, and from that year until 1898 the deficiency was \$11,000,000. But during all the time the benefit of the new, cheaper postage not only aided business, but promoted the exchange of personal communications. It helped the farmers to secure the free distribution of literature from state agricultural experiment stations, which congress authorized in 1887. The rates of postage on seeds and bulbs were reduced at that time one-half. Congress also reduced the rate on college papers from 1 cent for two ounces to 1 cent per pound. Rates of postage on first, second, third, and fourth class matter have been reduced yet with all these additions to the burden of the mails the significant fact remains that the deficiency in recurring postal rates has been removed.

During the question today, Dr. Salmon said that the department had received due notice of the action of Great Britain in quarantining against the New England ports, but that the department's decision had been influenced more by a desire to protect the remainder of our own country than by any fear of losing our export trade. He added that the action of Great Britain could not be construed as hostile, the conditions apparently justifying it. The opinion also was expressed that so long as there is no general quarantine, the export will not be materially affected, the expectation being that the trade which has heretofore been enjoyed exclusively by the city man, New York, will be increased.

Discussing the work to be done, Dr. Salmon said that the experiment station, which has heretofore been conducted by government inspectors at state ports, will be discontinued, and the work will be done by the state experiment stations.

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## LOCAL

Saturday, Nov. 29.  
In an opinion presented at request of the Prohibition Alliance, Attorney J. F. Sanford stated that injunctions would furnish a proper course of action against drugists who sell liquor as a beverage.

Cases against A. J. Ward and Charles Zobrist, charged with violating the liquor ordinances of the city, were continued until Monday.

Banquet in honor of Congressman-elect Franklin E. Brooks at Alta Vista hotel at 8 o'clock tonight.

Protests of the steel plant at Colorado City expect to begin construction work January 1.

Sunday, November 30.  
Chamber of commerce is endeavoring to secure for this city the 1933 national convention of master mechanics and master car-builders.

Inventory of household property and personal effects of the late W. S. Stratton places the total value a little under \$7,000.

A feature of a race meet of the Gentlemen's Driving club to be held next Saturday at Roswell park will be an automobile annual memorial service takes place next Sunday.

Law and Order league has been organized in this city and committees are at work; operations of the league are protected by secrecy.

Caledonian society will celebrate St. Andrew's day with a concert Tuesday.

Report of the water commissioners will be presented to the council tomorrow.

F. H. Newell, the government hydrographer, has written to T. B. Pyles, water commissioner for this county, relative to the proposition for a storage reservoir in the Fountain valley.

Monday, Dec. 1.  
A porter on a Rio Grande train was arrested last night at the depot charged with assault on a one-armed and aged newspaper vendor Saturday night.

Committee on organization of the proposed real estate exchange meets this morning.

Projected improvements in the Rio Grande system call for an expenditure of \$5,000,000.

General William Booth of the Salvation Army is expected to visit this city in about two weeks.

Rev. Dr. Bayley of the Plymouth Congregational church of Denver preached last night at the Presbyterian church in the series of sermons on "Denominationalism," the sermon is published in full.

Work will be commenced the latter part of February on an addition to St. Francis hospital which will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Walker Lane, under arrest in Missouri on charge of burglary in Denver, is thought to have been connected with robbers in Colorado Springs several months ago.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.  
Four more druggists were served with city warrants yesterday on charge of violating ordinances relative to sale of liquor in drug stores.

December concert of the Musical club was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

Judge Cunningham of the district court yesterday denied the motion of the plaintiff for new trial in the case of Neille Lewis vs. Helm, Lombard and Crowley and the case will now go to the court of appeals.

A Missouri Pacific train yesterday ran over and killed Thomas Dukin, a section hand employee on the Denver and Rio Grande.

For a consideration of \$4,500 the city has purchased claims conflicting with the Silverton mine at the reservoir site.

Annual meeting of the Coburn Library association was held yesterday.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.  
The published statement that Germany's claim against Venezuela amount to \$15,000,000 is officially denied.

A dispute from St. Petersburg announces that serious conflicts occurred recently between Cossacks and 3,000 strikers at Vladivostok.

Annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America is to meet at Indianapolis January 19.

Annual meeting of the Republican national committee.

John Dillon, the Irish parliamentary leader, has practically recovered from his illness. The authorities at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, where he has been under treatment, said late night that he would probably leave there Sunday; a dispatch from London says that Mrs. Dillon has been summoned to Chicago.

Gray's Inn, one of the best known summer hotels in the White mountains, was turned to the ground last night, together with Woodbury hall and all outbuildings, including two cottages and the casino. Loss, \$175,000.

Mrs. Minnie Titel Brune, the well-known actress, is critically ill in Memphis.

General Jose Maria Chavez, for many years a prominent figure in the history of New Mexico, is dead at the age of 101.

Mrs. Kate Vance, a colored woman of Weston, Kas., is dead, aged 123 years. Colonel John S. Mosby, special agent of the government, prophesied that she will be buried in Nebraska over the fence butler, but declares that illegal fences must be torn down.

Edward F. Croker, chief of the New York fire department, who was recently dismissed from a series of charges, has been dismissed from the service.

The president has denied 32 applications for pardon, has restored to citizenship 10 applicants who have served out their terms of imprisonment, and has acted favorably upon six other cases.

The president has decided to appoint W. J. Young of Ossining, N. Y., United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, to succeed George H. Pettit, whose term expires December 20.

The supreme court of Minnesota, by upholding a decision of the Ramsey county probate court, declared the inheritance tax law to be unconstitutional.

The Moline Plow works of Moline, Ill., has certified to the secretary of state an increase in capital stock from \$2,400,000 to \$3,000,000.

The magnificent sugar house at Ashton plantation at Luling, La., formerly owned by John A. Morris and now the property of Charles A. Farwell and others, was yesterday. Loss \$130,000; insurance \$65,000.

Fire in Rut Porter lumber district destroyed 25,000 feet of lumber, Le May's shipyard, six steamboats, two barges, 11 dwellings and one stable.

Sunday, November 30.  
Two men made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a Chicago and Alton train in Missouri last night; they were resisted by a brakeman who was shot in the leg.

Expllosion of gas in a cellar at Shamokin, Pa., resulted in death of four men and fatal injury to three others.

Thirteen men were killed and scores of others injured by the explosion of a boiler in Swift and company's plant in Chicago yesterday.

Arbitration reward in the claims of American sealers against the government of Russia amounts to a total of \$20,200 with 6 per cent interest.

Governor Dickey of Missouri has issued a requisition on Governor Stone of Pennsylvania for the removal to St. Louis for trial of Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the house of delegates, who is in custody in Philadelphia. A detective left with the requisition last night for Philadelphia to bring Kelly back to St. Louis.

General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, former secretary of war, has arrived in Washington as the successor of the late Senator McMillan.

Expert accountants employed by the mine workers spent the entire day in going over a detailed statement furnished by the Delaware and Hudson company, showing the wages paid at its various mines. An effort will be made to agree on the figures as far as possible so as to facilitate

the postmaster at Carlton, near Lamar, were encountered by Sheriff Tate and Deputy Fribble. Tate was wounded in the arm and Fribble's horse was shot, while the men escaped.

State news will be found this morning on page 5.

James J. Armstrong, superintendent of

irrigation for the First district, in his annual report criticizes the present irrigation laws and believes that the legislature can remedy certain defects.

Grant Angel, who was supposed to have been burned to death in a fire in Grand Junction September 21, has returned from San Francisco with a remarkable story of lapse of memory.

Arapahoe county commissioners have fixed the levy at eight mills.

Robbers held up the store of the Henderson Mercantile company at Walsenburg and secured \$400.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.  
State news on page 8.

Governor Orman yesterday issued a proclamation announcing the passage of the Rush amendment to the state constitution abolishing the county of Arapahoe and creating the city and county of Denver and South Arapahoe and Adams counties.

James E. Mather, prominent society man and banker of Philadelphia, was killed last night in a runaway accident.

A denial is published in Paris that a project is on foot for extending to President Loubet an invitation to visit the United States for the purpose of attending the St. Louis exposition. No one close to the president, it is said, has been sound ed on the subject, nor has the matter been broached in American or French governmental circles.

Rev. Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, has sailed for the United States to attend the World's Fair and other things for the new church which he is completing at a cost of \$100,000.

Every gambling house and dance hall in Seattle, Wash., was closed last night by order of Chief of Police Sullivan, who states that hereafter Seattle will be a closed town.

Monday, Dec. 1.  
The first snow of the season occurred yesterday in the city of Pennsylvania. It was scattered almost as fast as it fell.

In some places the snow fell at the rate of an inch an hour.

All the telegraph operators on the Wisconsin Central railroad have been granted an increase in salary amounting to \$5 a month for every employee in that department.

The Burlington railway will double track much of its line between St. Joseph and Omaha. Work on the first 35 miles will begin today and this section will cost \$200,000.

Fire at Henderson, Ky., destroyed Lamberts and Son, grocers, and the Phoenix Drug Company store. Loss, \$50,000.

General Miles visited and inspected Sunday Saturday; he will possibly abandon his projected coast trip to Yunnan, Luzon, and proceed direct to Hong-kong and Shang-hai.

Spread of foot and mouth disease among cattle in Massachusetts has been checked.

Leaders of the house believe that beyond the appropriation bills and routine legislation, the trust question will be the only general subject upon which there is a chance for action at the short session.

Heaphorn of Iowa will introduce in the house a bill appropriating \$500,000 to be used by the department of justice in prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Appropriation committee of the house has been asked for \$50,000 to defray expenses of the coal strike commission.

Admission of the territories to statehood will probably be the first subject of the general importance to come before the senate; a protracted debate is probable.

The trusts and tariff and Cuban reciprocity are among the chief topics to be considered by the senate at the present session.

The president's message will be presented to congress on Tuesday.

Chicago is to have a hospital where congenital hip dislocations and other deformities will be treated according to Professor Lorenz's methods. Dr. Mueller, who was Dr. Lorenz's assistant on his recent visit to this country, will take charge of the new institution.

Annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America is to meet at Indianapolis January 19.

Speaker Hanna denies reports that he intends to resign from either the senate or the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

Gigorous investigation of the boiler explosion at Swift and company's Chicago plant is in progress.

More than \$100,000 will be spent by the management of the Southern Pacific in the next five months in colonization of southwestern Louisiana and southern Texas.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.  
T. Henry French, famous as a theatrical manager and producer of many celebrated dramas, is dead in New York after a lingering illness.

Charles F. Kelly left Philadelphia for St. Louis last night in custody of a detective of the latter city.

Crown prince of Spain sailed for Yokohama at 1:30 this morning; on account of a Spanish superstition against Monday.

Forces led by District Attorney J. W. R. Mullan raised an alleged gambling place in Forty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. New York police of Tenderloin district raided an establishment in West Thirty-third street.

American line steamer St. Louis arrived in New York yesterday one day late, after an exceptionally stormy passage during which one member of the crew was washed overboard.

Admiral Dewey sailed yesterday to assume direct command of the large fleet engaged in the maneuvers in the Caribbean sea.

Senate was in session only 12 minutes yesterday; the floral display was admitted the most magnificent of any that has yet been seen.

Debates in the house were purely perfunctory, lasting less than an hour; the galleries were crowded.

Representative Brownlow has introduced a bill to create in the department of agriculture, a bureau to be known as the bureau of public roads, with a director at its head. The purpose is to secure uniformity in road construction and a uniform system of taxation for road purposes.

A number of bills that were introduced in the house yesterday affected commercial combinations.

After a reverse of the general elections at which several ministers failed to be re-elected, the entire Greek cabinet has resigned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.  
County Judge Shadrow of Beaver City, Pa., is trying to locate heirs of William P. Hager, who is said to have died leaving interests in Cripple Creek worth \$300,000.

President John W. Springer has issued the official call for the sixth annual convention of the National Live Stock association, to be held in Kansas City beginning January 25 next.

Massachusetts held up a saloon at Elko, Nevada, and secured about \$700.

Gambling houses have been closed by the chief of police at Seattle.

One man was killed and two injured in wreck of Rio Grande Pacific coast limited train near Westwater, Utah.

## Fifty Years the Standard

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CHICAGO

# FOR CHRISTMAS

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## WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs

**ARMSTRONG CRITICISES PRESENT IRRIGATION LAWS**  
Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, Nov. 20.—Superintendent of Irrigation James J. Armstrong has made public his annual report. He takes occasion to criticize the present system of irrigation laws and suggests that they be changed.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 26, 1892.  
John Addison J. McCune, State Engineer, Colorado.

Dear Sir—In submitting this, my annual report on the operations of the irrigation in Division No. 1, I wish to make some remarks on the workings of the irrigation laws and the effects thereof on the service of the offices and on the interests of the farmers and ditch owners in the different districts in this division.

In the first place, the past season will go on record as the driest year that Colorado has known since irrigation has been practiced in the state, and while the lack of rains added to the great scarcity of water, has been very injurious to the farming interests. It has also been a fruitful cause of litigation by bringing up questions of priority and the proper use of priorities which were never before

understood that the value of water for irrigation is very much above the price that has been set upon it, consequently the irrigation laws have been employed to secure the right to use the water of junior appropriators, very often to the injury of older and senior appropriators.

A favorite procedure in this line of action is in obtaining the issuance from the county courts of a writ of temporary injunction, restraining the officers of the irrigation department from enforcing the laws made and provided for the proper distribution of water for irrigation purposes. Especially is this true where the interests of one irrigation district come in conflict with those of another. This office has been seriously embarrassed in the performance of its duties during the past season by this trick, for it is a trick, although illegal, whereby a canal company, a ditch, etc., hold the water which they are not entitled to for periods of time and, when a hearing is had, ask for a dismissal of the complaint and the dissolution of the injunction on payment of costs, which they can well afford to pay. I would suggest that something be done to remedy this, either by the coming legislature, or by a ruling of the supreme court on an agreed case covering this question.

The rights of old canals to extend and enlarge their capacity so as to enable them to appropriate and take from the streams the full amount of water decreed to them of a date 20 or 30 years ago, and apply such water to a territory recently brought under cultivation; also the right to sell and transfer to new ditch the surplus portion of decreed granted to old ditches but never appropriated and used by them to a number of intermediate appropriators are questions which should be settled, so that the old appropriators and their investors in irrigation enterprises may know on what ground they stand in this line.

The past season has again demonstrated the great importance of the storage reservoirs that are in operation in the northern section of this division, as under all those ditches that have been supplied with water for late irrigation from this source, the yield of all crops has been fully up to the average, while under those ditches which have been without this supply, the yield has fallen far below, and in some instances has been an almost total failure.

The state board of canvassers began its work this morning, and during the day completed the count on the constitutional amendment known as the

**MORE THAN TWO OF ONE IN FAVOR OF RUSH BILL**  
Denver, Colo., Nov. 29.—The Rush bill giving home rule to the city of Denver, received the phenomenal majority of 33,983 out of a total vote of 34,247. There were 59,750 votes in its favor, and 25,761 against it. Judge Palmer dissolved the temporary injunction restraining Governor Orman from issuing his proclamation declaring the bill in effect, and the governor announced this evening that on Monday he would issue the proclamation and make the necessary appointments.

The state board of canvassers began its work this morning, and during the day completed the count on the constitutional amendment known as the

**THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE. \*\*\*\*\***

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**THROUGH SLEEPING CARS** BETWEEN DENVER AND CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**DINING CARS** Service à la Carte On all through trains.

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**WIND MILLS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRRIGATING PUMPS, PIPES, WELL CASINGS, REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES. Agent for**

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# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

W<sup>H</sup>AT of myself and sick of asking,  
What I am, and what I ought to be,  
On this vessel's prow I stand, which  
bears me.

Forwards, forwards, o'er the starlit sea.

And a look of passionate desire.

O'er the sea and to the stars I send,

Ye who from my childhood have calmed

me,

Calm me, ah! compose me to the end.

"Yet once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye

waters,

On my heart thy mighty charm renew!

Still let me as I gaze upon you,

Feel my soul becoming vast like you!"

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault

of heaven,

Over the lit sea's unquiet way,

Through the rustling night air came the

answer,

"Would ye be as these are? Live as

they!"

Unafraid by the silence round them,

Undistracted by the sights they see,

These demand not that the things about

them

Tell them love, amusement, sympathy.

And with joy the stars perform their shining.

And the sea its long moon-silvered roll,

For self-poised they live, nor plus with

nothing,

All the fever of some differing soul.

O air-born voice! Long since severely

clear,

A cry like thine in mine own heart I

hear:

"Resolve to be thyself, and know that he

Who finds himself, loses his misery!"

—Matthew Arnold.

\* \* \*

ONCE more the people of the

United States have obeyed the

summons of the chief executive,

and each in his own way,

rendered thanksgiving to the

giver of all good.

Brief but full of significance are the

well-rounded sentences. It reminds us

that each generation "faces its own

special crisis, its own peculiar trial;

each pays the penalty of folly and of

a forward leap, which should have been

added that succeeding generations also

pay the inevitable penalty. The chil-

dren of the third and fourth generation

are visited with the sins and mis-

takes of the fathers. Not by the arbi-

trary ruling of a sovereign law-giver,

but by a natural and inevitable law.

Yet, as the president says, "decade by

decade we have struggled upward and

onward, and now abundantly enjoy ma-

terial well-being."

Mr. Roosevelt declares, most truly,

"we have had on the whole, more to be

thankful for than has fallen to the lot

of other people," for, without boastful-

ness, we can say, "He hath not dealt so

with any nation, that God has blessed

us more than any other nation does not

prove that we are better than they;

certainly we are not. Therefore our

thanksgiving should be tempered with

humility.

Yet, be it an individual or a nation,

striving earnestly for the better, Ameri-

ca's watchword, "For the better, for

the best," is always in view for the

ambitious.

The president's proclamation

preached an effective Thanksgiving ser-

mon, one that can be lived up to all

the year round. Praise God "not by

word only, but by deeds" by the way in

which we do our duty to ourselves and

to our fellow men." Duty, what a clar-

ifying word it is. We must all be up and

doing before it is too late, with every

faculty, the duty that lies nearest.

Save our blessings, Master, save

the light of thankless eyes,

Teach us from joys to crave

Blessedness, purity and high,

Ow'n them given, endure them gone,

Shrink from their boding touch, yet

Prize them won.

Prize us rich odors meet

For love to lavish at his sacred feet.

—John Keble.

\* \* \*

The advocates of equal rights for

women have much reason to rejoice at

this Thanksgiving season. The present

year has seen the greatest single step

in the cause of women's rights.

—The Sunday Evening Post.

Seventy years ago women could not

vote anywhere. In 1838, Kentucky gave

school suffrage to women. In 1850, Okla-

homa, the women became enfranchised

and suffrage. In 1861, Kansas gave state

wide women municipal suffrage. In

1869, England gave women county

suffrage, and British Columbia and the

Northwest Territory gave them municipal

suffrage. In 1889, county suffrage was

given to the women of Scotland, and

municipal suffrage to single women

and widows in the Province of Quebec.

In 1891, school suffrage was granted

in Illinois. In 1893, school suffrage was

granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage

in Colorado and New Zealand.

In 1894, school suffrage was granted in

Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in

England to women both married and

single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted

in South Australia to women both

married and single. In 1896, full suffrage

was granted in Utah and Idaho.

In 1898, the women of Ireland were

given the right to vote for all officers

except members of parliament. Minne-

sota gave women the right to vote for

library trustees. French women engaged

in commerce were given the right to

vote for judges of the tribunals of com-

merce, Delaware gave tax-paying women

school suffrage, and Louisiana gave

tax-paying women the right to

vote upon all questions submitted to

the taxpayers. In 1900, West Australia

granted full parliamentary suffrage to

women both married and single.

In 1901, New York gave women tax-

payers in all the towns and villages

throughout the state a vote upon tax

questions; municipal suffrage was ex-

tended in New South Wales to tax-paying

women and the wives of tax-paying men,

and full parliamentary suffrage was

granted to women in West Australia.

In 1902, New South Wales granted full

parliamentary suffrage to all the women

of the state.

In 1903, Tasmania gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1904, Queensland gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1905, Victoria gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1906, Western Australia gave women

tax-paying school suffrage.

In 1907, New Zealand gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1908, South Africa gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1909, New Zealand gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1910, Tasmania gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1911, Western Australia gave women

tax-paying school suffrage.

In 1912, Queensland gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1913, Tasmania gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1914, Western Australia gave women

tax-paying school suffrage.

In 1915, Queensland gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1916, Tasmania gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

In 1917, Western Australia gave women

tax-paying school suffrage.

In 1918, Queensland gave women tax-

paying school suffrage.

# THE STRIKERS' STORY

RS. MULLENIX kept a short order house, let that be admitted at once, but her husband was a West End engineer. Dennis Mullenix went into Peace with Halley and Ed Peeto and Durden the night of the big June water on the West End. The company didn't treat her just right, I was a strong company man, although I went out with the boys. But I say, and I've always said, the company did not treat Mrs. Mullenix just right. A widow and penniless, she bought the eating house at McCloud with the few hundreds they gave her.

There were five young Mullenixes, and they were, every one, star children, from Slinkers, who was foxy, to Kate, who was not merely fine, she was royal; 20 and straight and true, with a complexion like sunrise and hair like a sunset. Kate kept the cottage going, and Mrs. Mullenix ruled personally in the eating house and in the short order annex. Any one that has tasted a streak grilled swell in Chicago or in Denver, and tasted one broiled plain by Mrs. Mullenix in McCloud, half a block from the depot, can easily understand why the boys behaved well. As for her coffee, believe it or not, we owe most of our world-famous West End runs not so much to the Baldwin Locomotive Works nor to Mr. George Westinghouse, but to the coffee drawn by Mrs. Mary Mullenix.

Mrs. Mullenix's coffee for many years made the boys hot; what now makes them hot is that she can't be persuaded to draw it for anybody except McTerza, and they claim that's the way he holds the Yellow Mail with the SOS; but all the same McTerza is fast stuff, coffee or no coffee.

They were none of them boisterous men, those Reading engineers who took our jobs after the strike; but McTerza was an oyster, except that he couldn't be swallowed. The fact is he was diffident, owing, maybe, to a hesitation in his speech. It was funny, the bit of a halt, but not so odd as his disposition, which approached that of a grizzly. He had impudence and indifference and quiet—plenty of each. It was pretty generally understood that in the strike the short order house was with us. Mrs. Mullenix had reason to feel bitter toward the company, and it became speedily known that Mrs. Mullenix's was not a healthy place for the men who took out engines; their money was not wanted. In fact, none of the new men ever tried to get service there except McTerza. McTerza one morning dropped into the short order house.

"Coffee," said he; he always cut things short because he was afraid he would get hung up between stations in remarks. Kate was looking after things that day at the restaurant, and she was alone. She looked at McTerza chillingly. Kate had more than enough instinct to tell a Reading man from the Brotherhood type. She turned in silence and she poured a cup of coffee, but from the night tank; it was the grossest indignity that could be perpetrated on a man in the short order management. She set it with little of civility and less of sugar before McTerza, and pushing her girdle down, coldly walked front, half perched on a stool, and looked listlessly out the window.

"Cool," ventured McTerza as he stirred a lump of sugar hopefully into his purchase. Kate made no comment on the observation.

"Could I have a little coffee?" inquired McTerza presently. "This ice cream looks pretty rich," he added, stirring thoughtfully as he spoke at the pot of mustard, which was the only liquid in sight.

Kate Mullenix glared contemptuously at him, but she passed out a jug of cream—and it was cream. From the defiance on her face as she resumed her attitude, she appeared to expect a protest about the cold coffee. None came. McTerza drank the stuff very slowly, blowing it carefully the while, as it was burning him up. It vexed Kate.

"How much?" asked McTerza humbly, as he swallowed the last drop before it froze to the spoon and fished for a dime to square his account.

"Twenty-five cents." He started slightly, but reached again into his pocket and, without a word, produced a quarter. Kate swept it into the drawer with the royal indifference of a circus faker and resumed her stool.

"C—could I get another c—cup?" asked McTerza patiently. It looked like a defiance; however, she boldly poured a second cup of the cold coffee and McTerza tackled it.

After an interval of silence he spoke

again. "Do you sell tickets on c-coffee here?" She looked at him with a quizzing insolence. "I mean, c—could a fellow buy a chance to get into a raffle on the h-h-h-h tank?" asked McTerza, throwing a sad glance on the live coffee urn, which steamed cozily beside its silent companion.

"That tank is empty," snapped Kate Mullenix, recklessly, for in spite of herself she was getting confused.

"It is," suggested McTerza, peering gravely underneath at the jet of gas that blazed merrily "you ought to draw your fire; you're liable to b—burn your crown—sheet."

"What's the matter?" demanded Kate angrily. "Is your coffee cold?"

"Oh no," he responded, shaking his head, and waiting for the surprising disclaimer to sink in. "Not exactly cold. It's just cold."

"We don't serve Reading men here."

"Oh yes, you do," responded McTerza, brightening at once. "You serve them like t-t-tramps." Then after a pause: "Could I get a cigar?"

"How much is that kind?"

"Fifty cents," snapped Kate, glancing into the street for some friendly striker to appear.

"I want a good one."

"That's a good one."

"Fifty cents a b-b-box?"

"Fifty cents a piece."

"Give me a small one, please."

He put down a dollar bill as he took the cigar. She threw a half buck on the case. At that moment in walked two of our boys, Curtis Rucker and Ben Nicholson. McTerza had a great chance to walk out, but he didn't improve it. Rucker and Ben were Reds, both of them. Ben, in fact, was an old terror at best. Curtis Rucker was a blacksmith, quick young fellow, fine as silk in a cab, but a devil in a strike, and what was more, a great admirer of Kate Mullenix, and the minx knew it. As McTerza bit off the end of his cigar and reached for the gas lighter he noticed that her face lighted wonderingly.

With a smile the newcomers called for coffee, and with a smile they got it. McTerza smoking quietly at the cigar case, watched the steaming liquid pour from the empty tank. It was a dispiriting revelation, but he only pointed, leisurely on. When Kate glanced at him, as she presently did, dismally, McTerza raised his finger and pointed to the change she had thrown at him.

"What is it, sir?"

"Mistake."

The strikers cracked up their ears.

"There isn't any mistake, sir. I told you the cigars were 50 cents each," replied Kate Mullenix. Rucker pushed back his coffee and sliding off his stool walked forward.

"Change isn't right," persisted McTerza looking at Kate Mullenix.

"Why not?"

You forgot to take out 25 cents more for that last cup of c—coffee," stammered the Reading man. Kate took up the coffee and handed a quarter back from the register.

"That's right" put in Rucker promptly, "make the scabs p-p-pay for what they g—get. They're sp-p-pending our money."

The hesitating Reading man appeared for the first time aware of an enemy; interested for the first time in the abuse that had been constantly heaped on him since he came to town. He returned Rucker's stare.

"You can make a scab, can you?" he said in a flat and with the stutterm all out. "I belong to a labor order that belongs to thousands, to your hundreds. You can come in and took our throats on the Reading—why shouldn't we pull your latches out here? Your strike is heat, my buck, and Reading men beat it. You had better look for a job on a threshing machine."

Rucker jumped for McTerza, and they mixed like clouds in a cyclone. For a minute it was a whirlwind, and nothing could be made of it; but when they could be seen McTerza had the best man in our camp pinned under a table with his throat in one hand like the latches of a throttle. Nicholson at the same moment raising an oak stool smashed it over McTerza's head. The fellow went flat as a dead man, but he must have pulled up quickly, when Neighbor, rushing in, lifted Nicholson into the street. The Reading man already had his feet and a coat to work from. Reed, the trainmaster, was right behind the big master mechanic. Rucker was up, but saw he was outnumbered.

"Hut, Mac!" asked Reed, running toward the Reading man. The blow had certainly dazed him; his eyes rolled helplessly for a minute, then he stared straight ahead.

"Look out," he muttered, pointing over Reed's shoulder at Kate Mullenix, "she's going to faint!" The trainmaster turned, but Kate was over before her brother Slinkers could reach her as he ran in. Rucker moved toward the door. As he passed McTerza he spat out villainously, but Neighbor's huge bulk was between the two men.

"Never mind," retorted McTerza, "next time I get you I'll nail a b—billard c—cue down your throat."

It was the first intimation our fighting men had that the Reading fellow could do business and the affair caused

McTerza to be inspected with some interest from behind screens and cracker boxes as he sauntered up and down the street.

The Reading men were hated; McTerza was slated for the very worst of it. Everybody on both sides understood that—except McTerza himself. He never understood anything for that matter, till it was on him, and he dropped back into his indifference and sleepiness almost at once. He even tried the short order house again. That time Mrs. Mullenix herself was in the saddle. There were more things in life which even McTerza didn't know, after taking more than once and one was a second interview with Mrs. Mullenix.

But the fellow must have made an impression on even the redoubtable Mrs. Mary, for she privately asked Neighbor, as one might an honorable adversary, for peace's sake to keep that man away from her restaurant; so McTerza was banned.

Oddly enough, McTerza had one friend in the Mullenix family. On the strike question the house of Mullenix was divided against itself. All held for the engineers except the youngest member, Slinkers. Slinkers was a telegraph messenger, and was strictly a company man. He naturally saw the great deal of the raw work Slinkers never took the slightest interest in. McTerza till he handled Rucker. After that Slinkers cultivated him. Slinkers would stutter just as long as McTerza would stammer and they became fast friends long before the yard riots.

The day the carload of detectives was imported the fight was on. Scattering collisions breaking here and there into open fights showed the feeling, but it wasn't till Little Russia went out that things looked rocky for the company property at McCloud. Little Russia had become a pretty big Russia at the time of the strike. The Russians had spread up and down the yard, filling up the yards, and their first cousin, the Polacks, worked the company coal mines. At McCloud they were as hard a crowd after dark as you would find on the steppes. The Polacks, 400 of them, struck while the engineers were out, and the fat went into the fire with a flash.

The night of the trouble took even us by surprise and the company was wholly unprepared. The engineers in the worst of the heat were accused of the rioting, but we had no more to do with it than the homesteaders. Our

boys are Americans, and we don't fight with torches and kerosene. The company imported the Polacks; let them settle their own accounts with them, said our fellows, and I called it right. Admitting that some of our Reds got out to mix in, we couldn't in sense be held for that.

It was Neighbor, the craftiest old fox on the staff of the division, who told the depot people in the afternoon that something was coming, and it was strange no one else saw it. They had been out three weeks, and after no end of gabbling turned silent. Men that talk are not so dangerous; it's when they don't.

Neighbor was a man of a thousand to a thousand his apprehension. All the afternoon he had the switch engines shunting cars about the roundhouse; the minute the arc lights went on the result could be seen. The old man had long lines of furniture vans, box cars, gondolas and dead Pullmans strung around the big house like parapets. Whatever anybody else thought, Neighbor was ready. Even old John Boxer, his head blacksmith, and was strictly a company man. He naturally saw the great deal of the raw work Slinkers never took the slightest interest in. McTerza till he handled Rucker. After that Slinkers cultivated him. Slinkers would stutter just as long as McTerza would stammer and they became fast friends long before the yard riots.

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# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OR THE WOLCOTT GANG.

**T**HE GANG AND CORPORATION influences that are now at work endeavoring to secure the re-election of ex-Senator Wolcott to the United States senate, and to control the organization of the lower house of the assembly in his behalf, care nothing for the pledges that have been made to the people, they are utterly indifferent to the future welfare of the Republican party, and they are wholly at variance with every element of good government and clear politics.

The remnants of the old Wolcott gang, repudiated by the people, condemned by the great majority of the Republicans of this state and rebuked by the authority of the national administration are now busily engaged in rallying its forces of political gangsters, subservient federal office holders, and corporation agents for the purpose of securing by threats, by intimidation, by bribery, by falsehood and by every other infamous artifice known to the gang politicians the pledges of Republican senators and representatives-elect to support the Wolcott gang program, which is:

To elect a Wolcott gang speaker of the lower house of the assembly;

To dispossess the Democratic representatives-elect from Arapahoe county and the float districts of which Arapahoe county forms a part, regardless of what may be proven as to the magnitude of the Democratic frauds;

To re-elect Mr. Wolcott as the United States senator to succeed Mr. Teller;

And to re-establish the Wolcott gang in control of the federal, assembly and state patronage, and also in control of the Republican party organization in this state.

In order to accomplish these objects the agents and members of the Wolcott gang are declaring to Republican representatives-elect:

That a majority of the lower house of the assembly is already pledged to Wolcott upon the questions of organization, United States senatorship, and the distribution of assembly patronage and the course of state legislation;

That Mr. Wolcott controls the federal patronage in this state and will use it to promote his personal ambitions;

That no representative in the assembly who opposes Wolcott can command any patronage for his friends or can secure any legislation for his constituents;

And that the Wolcott gang has it in its power to make it exceedingly uncomfortable in various ways for anyone who dares to be a man enough to resist its demands and its orders.

Every influence that can be brought to bear in every possible way by powerful corporations and skillful political schemers is being used to influence these members-elect, and there might be danger that some of them would yield if it were not so well known how the people of the state stand upon these matters.

So far as the Wolcott claim that he already controls the house is concerned, it ought to be clear to anyone of ordinary intelligence that if this were true, there would not be so much time and money spent just now in running from place to place trying to secure pledges from unwary Republican senators and representatives-elect.

### THE PLAIN ISSUE IS WOLCOTT OR THE PARTY.

The re-establishment of the Wolcott gang, and the re-election of Mr. Wolcott as United States senator, involving as these things do the wanton and flagrant violation of solemn pledges made to the people by the regular Republican organization, would justly merit the condemnation of the people of the state and the party would certainly receive it.

No man who helps by his vote in the assembly to bring about such a result can ever hope again to receive the indorsement of his constituents.

The Republican party has won because it was strong enough to overthrow the gang and to banish the gangsters.

If it is not strong enough to keep the gangsters out and to maintain its organization free from their control, it cannot possibly hope to maintain the position it has secured.

### NO ONE KNOWS THIS BETTER THAN THE WOLCOTT GANGSTERS, BUT THEY DO NOT CARE.

"After me, the deluge."

They are not working for the benefit of the state.

They are not working for the benefit of the party.

They are not working to reform existing abuses, to promote the cause of good government, or to build up political institutions that will be a credit to their authors and a permanent benefit to the people.

They do not care anything about the observance of political morality, or the keeping of pledges to the people.

They are working for themselves.

If they can get back into the saddle and control the party and the state for the next few years, they are willing to take chances for the future.

And who can blame them for believing that if the people now permit them to regain their control after all that has happened, they may safely count on outweathering any storm of public opinion that may burst upon them in the future?

It is difficult for any man who is not closely in touch with political affairs to feel certain what is the truth among the many conflicting stories that come to his ears, and the various influences that are brought to bear upon him.

But there is one course that he may safely pursue.

The man who is not pledged is free, and he is ready to act according to his own will and conscience when the time comes for him to act.

If the senators and representatives-elect will hold themselves unfettered by promises of any kind until the legislature meets, they will then have an opportunity to see for themselves what is the truth, and to act for what they believe to be the real good of the state and of the Republican party.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

**T**HE SUCCESS of the two Republican administrations in dealing with the great domestic and foreign problems that have confronted this country in the past six years is admirably indicated by the tenor and the relations of the message sent to congress by President Roosevelt yesterday.

The key note of the message is cheerful optimism; its main theme is prosperity.

President Roosevelt is a literary constructor and artist of no mean ability.

What he has to say is well said.

The subjects of which he treats are the record of national success and its attendant circumstances.

The quality of mind with which he sees and discusses them, and the conclusions to which he comes are the product of his own personal character, made up of the qualities which have gained for him the approval of his fellow countrymen, and which have not only placed him in the position he now occupies, but have enabled him to meet the tremendous duties and responsibilities of that position to the approval, probably, of a larger number of his fellow countrymen than were ever brought to the support of any former president.

If there is nothing new or startling in this message, it is because the subjects of which it treats have already been brought to the consideration of the American people frequently in the past, and because public sentiment is very well-defined upon them. But President Roosevelt has an admirably clear way of setting forth the truth, and the country will profit by the good sense of his statement of present day problems and the proper treatment of them. The relation of prosperity to the growth of the trusts, and the folly of employing against them any remedy that would have a paralyzing effect upon general business, are familiar themes, but they have never been better stated than in this message.

Upon the general subject of reciprocity President Roosevelt's opinions will command themselves to the good sense and intelligence of the people of the country. There is no need for general overturning of the tariff system, and such would be disturbing to business and disastrous in its general effects. Neither is there any desire except on the part of an inconsiderable minority of the people of the country for a departure from the protective system under which our industrial prosperity has been secured. But it is evident that there is need of adaptability to changing conditions, and that the tariff that is unchangeable through long periods of time becomes a fetter upon commerce and an injury to industry. The tariff is a business matter, and business rather than political considerations should govern its arrangement.

Unlike many messages that have been sent to congress, President Roosevelt's communication is not weighted down with lengthy extracts from the reports of the various secretaries and heads of bureaus. The recommendation, near the end of the message, of economy in public printing is observed by the president, and needless and tiresome repetition is avoided by a casual mention of those reports.

At the same time President Roosevelt has a very careful and comprehensive idea of the matters that concern the general government, and his recommendations of reforms and necessary legislation are practical and impressive. It is to serve just such purposes as these that the custom of the presidential message was instituted, and President Roosevelt comes much nearer the primitive spirit than most of his predecessors have done.

To touch upon all these points would be to summarize once more the work of the national government, for which task there is probably no one better fitted than Theodore Roosevelt.

The message reads well, and every American who is at all interested in knowing what this great country is doing, what the successes of its government are, and what are the problems that confront its statesmen, should not fail to read it.

## THE RUSH BILL IN FORCE.

**T**HE Rush amendment providing home rule for the city of Denver, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the state at the last election, has now been certified by the proper returning board, and proclaimed by the governor, according to the directions to him therein contained.

The opposition to this measure has been most persistent and stubborn, both before the legislature and before the people, and even now when the amendment has been proclaimed by the governor as a part of the constitutional law of the state, it is being most vigorously fought, and neither effort nor expense will be spared to have it declared void by the courts.

It is difficult for some people to understand how an amendment to the constitution which has been ratified by the people, can be unconstitutional. But there are two ways in which this may occur. Either the new amendment may have failed in some technical point in the procedure constitutionally required by law for its passage, or it may be defective in some point which causes it to be inconsistent with the constitution itself and the principles upon which that instrument is founded. In other words, the power of the legislature to amend the constitution is not an unlimited one, and the acts of the legislature outside of those limits are void. Of course, a part of the constitution cannot be unconstitutional, and an amendment even if passed by the legislature and ratified by the people does not and cannot become a part of its provisions or in the method of its adoption.

If the opposition of the Rush amendment were based merely upon technical and constitutional questions, there could be no serious objection to the course of those who have done and are still doing everything in their power to secure its nullification. But the main effort is being made by those whose selfish interests desire the maintenance of present conditions, and who are interested in the continuance of those public abuses of various kinds to which was due in large measure the ratification of the Rush amendment. The Arapahoe county ring, for instance, would find itself firmly entrenched in power for at least two years more under the old law, while under the new law its members have been pitched summarily out of office to the great satisfaction of the taxpayers and of all concerned except themselves and their allies and henchmen.

So far as the constitutional question is concerned it is entirely proper that the matter should receive careful and thorough attention, but the efforts of conspirators to defeat a reform that is overwhelmingly demanded by the people merit unsparring condemnation, and this they will receive.

Governor Orman deserves credit for his attitude in this affair. He has stood with firmness for his official rights in the matter and for the will of the people, and his course has tended also to bring that speedy decisive settlement of the affair which is desired by all except those conspirators that are hanging on to the offices and the spoils from which outraged public sentiment is seeking to drive them.

## CONGRESS IN SESSION.

**T**HE short session of the Fifty-seventh congress began at noon yesterday, and as usual the first meeting was merely a matter of form.

Today the president's message will be read, and after that congress will settle down to the regular routine of business.

It is already apparent that the forecast of the congressional work published in the "Gazette" and elsewhere will be justified by the events. The senate will concern itself immediately with the statehood bill for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, while the house will endeavor to do something to the trusts.

The territorial admission bill, which is approved by the people of the west unanimously and without regard to party, has the advantage of having already passed the house of representatives at the former session. If the senate ratifies it, it will go to the president direct. If the senate amends it, it will have to go back to the house for approval. A majority of the Republican senators probably are opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona at the present time, while the Democrats are to be unanimous in favor of the house bill. The question is therefore whether there are enough Republican senators to pass the house bill with the help of the Democratic votes. If not, it is probable that the senate will let Oklahoma in and keep New Mexico and Arizona out. An effort will be made to make this a party measure and to secure a senate caucus in which the Republicans will be bound by the wishes of the majority. But this can hardly be done. It is not a party, so much as a sectional question, and the western senators should refuse to be bound by caucus action in such a matter.

In the matter of the trusts, it is now evident that there will be an effort toward securing the more rigid enforcement of present laws, and possibly their amendment to make them more effective. The refusal of the Democrats to permit the passage of a constitutional amendment giving congress greater authority in these lines has stimulated the examination of the present laws, with the result that many Republicans are now of the opinion that they can handle the trusts satisfactorily, provided that sufficient money is provided for necessary investigations and prosecutions.

This is certainly a matter of great public interest and the course of the next presidential campaign will depend largely upon the success of the present congress in dealing with it.

The term of the present congress will expire by limitation next March, and therefore it will not have much time to devote to new legislation except upon the subjects already mentioned. The appropriation bills will keep the committees busy and will occupy the attention of both houses for a large part of the time.

Fortunately there is little prospect of long partisan debates or stubborn opposition to important measures. The defeat of the Democracy in the recent elections will have a dispiriting effect upon the members of that party, and whatever they may do or say in this short session will be forgotten by the country before it comes time to choose a new congress and a president in 1904.

"Boycott" is hardly a good rule to use in connection with the present football situation. The admission of an athletic association to a college league is an anomaly, and an observance of a rule that is enforced almost without exception in other states cannot be construed as vindictive action against any persons or organization.

Some people in Colorado Springs seem to have waked up to the knowledge that laws are made to be enforced and that solemn pledges serving as a basis of compromise, ought to be observed. If Colorado Springs is an anti-saloon city, why should drug stores be permitted to violate both state and city laws with impunity?

The secretary of the treasury estimates that it will cost \$23,000,000 less to run the government next year than it does in the current one. This is another bad pill for the Democracy. Prosperity and economy—what a combination!

## HOG FEEDING IN COLORADO.

**B**ULLETIN No. 74 of the experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural college is devoted to the subject of "Swine Feeding in Colorado," and records the results of experiments in the line of beet pulp and sugar beets for fattening hogs, home grown grains, corn, for fattening hogs, and other trials with corn, barley, alfalfa and beets.

The bulletin is prepared by B. C. Buffum and C. J. Griffith, the former being the agriculturist and the latter the instructor in animal husbandry at the college. It bears evidence of the scientific care and practical results that usually characterize the publications of this experiment station, and the results are summed up clearly as follows:

1. Home-grown grains fed in proper proportion to balance the ration are more valuable than corn.

2. A well-balanced ration gives better returns in every case than a poorly balanced ration, and a mixture of grains is better than a single grain fed alone.

3. Sugar beets for swine feeding were unprofitable with us, either fed alone or in combination with grain. Green pasture would probably serve the purpose of furnishing succulent food for growing pigs at less expense.

4. Sugar beets are little more than a maintenance ration when fed alone to hogs.

5. Sugar beets and sugar beet pulp proved equally valuable in our experiments and because of its cheapness and effect on growth we believe pulp may be profitable to feed to growing pigs in connection with a grain ration, or during the first part of a fattening period.

6. These experiments indicate that sugar beets may have a value of about \$1.50 per ton when fed to hogs in combination with grain.

7. Beet pulp gave a return of \$1.50 per ton when fed in combination with grain.

8. Sugar beet pulp served the same purpose in our hog rations as did sugar beets and at less expense.

9. It was necessary to mix beet pulp with grain in order to educate the pigs to eat it. We would not recommend feeding more than two pounds of pulp to a pound of grain in a ration for pigs which are from 100 to 200 pounds in weight.

10. Our trials indicate that pigs take some of the nutritive property from beets, but their principal use, as well as that of pulp, seems to be mechanical.

11. Dry alfalfa was as roughage, may be made use of by the growing pigs. In our trials the pigs ate more grain and made more gain on a similar grain ration minus the alfalfa.

12. Comparing our results with pig feeding experiments in other states, indicates that our small grains, more especially our barley and wheat, are worth more compared with corn than similar grains raised under rainfall conditions.

13. Mixed wheat and barley ground together make a well balanced ration for pigs and one upon which they will make better growth and gain than they will on a ration composed of corn alone. The farmer in Colorado cannot ordinarily afford to sell his home-grown grain and purchase corn for fattening hogs. Wheat and barley in equal parts were worth 17 per cent. more than corn fed alone.

14. If wheat and barley are worth \$1.00 per 100 pounds, corn is worth only 83.3 cents, but many farmers sold their home-grown grains for \$1.00 to purchase corn at \$1.30.

15. There is enough food at home including grain, alfalfa pasture, by-products of dairies and beet sugar factories, to make swine growing and fattening a profitable industry on Colorado farms.

## A NOTABLE VICTORY.

**S**OMETHING new in the history of epidemics is the hoof and mouth disease of cattle, hogs and sheep in the New England states. Not that the disease itself is new, but the department of agriculture is certainly making a record for itself in stamping out a plague, which, if not promptly suppressed, might easily extend itself throughout the entire country.

A most effective quarantine has already been established, and Secretary Wilson announces that he will ask congress for an appropriation of a million dollars, to be used if necessary in stamping out the disease, and several hundred veterinarians will be sent to the states affected in order to examine all the domestic animals and to prevent the possibility of a spread of the infection.

The success of the department in preventing what might easily become a national calamity is a victory of a kind that is fortunately growing more frequent in these days when the power of government is devoted to promoting the welfare of the people rather than to seeking the destruction of foreigners.

## THE MINOR PARTIES.

**I**N YESTERDAY morning's Gazette there was printed the first complete statement from all the counties for all the parties represented on the ballot this year. The figures given were upon congressmen-at-large, there being six candidates in the field, representing the Republican, the Democratic, the People's party, the Socialist, the Prohibition and the Socialist-Labor parties.

The strength of these six parties as shown by the vote was as follows: Republican, 85,207; Democrat, 84,367; Socialist, 7,431; Prohibition, 3,845; People's party, 2,838; Socialist-Labor, 1,349.

The vote upon the congressmen-at-large is probably as fairly representative of the present party strength as that of any other candidate. Mr. Adams was a strong candidate for the Democrats and doubtless polled many votes that would not have gone to anyone else. Mr. Brooks proved himself to be a very strong candidate for the Republicans, as the plurality in his favor conclusively shows. The Populists were well represented by Mr. Northcutt, while the entire strength of the Socialists went to their candidate. There was no amount of factional opposition to any candidate and no fusion.

The final returns on the Bucklin Australasian tax amendments show that these were defeated by a majority of something more than two to one, the result not being different from that already stated in these columns from the partial returns. The vote upon the second amendment as given in this paper in detail yesterday morning showed that seven counties of the state voted in favor of this amendment. These were all mining counties, as follows: Clear Creek (Georgetown), Dolores (Rico), Hinsdale (Lake City), Lake (Leadville), Pitkin (Aspen), San Juan (Silverton) and Teller (Cripple Creek). In counties like Boulder and Ouray, that are both agricultural and mineral, the farmers outvoted the miners and the amendments were defeated.

# The President's Message to Congress

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual message of the president of the United States was submitted to Congress to day. Following is the complete text of the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which make it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. It will be undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on the impossible means of achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense of what is good and what is bad in the system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

## Congress Has Power.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit upon the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution.

The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute book. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states; through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those

Causes of Prosperity.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to the progress of the economic forces of this country under a conspiracy of the laws, our sustained and continuous potlodes; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small in comparison to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to the moderate income represent—have accumulated millions of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more than the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should not in any way if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

## THE TRUSTS

Special Appropriation for Better Enforcement of Law as It Now Stands and Further Legislation by Congress Recommended.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations, commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power. It act in combination with the power of the state to effect, in my opinion, the desired result. A fundamental principle of the anti-trust law is that it should be applied to all the trusts, and not to any one of them. This is the only way to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country. It is a problem of great difficulty, and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and straightforward common sense as well as devotion to the right. This is an era of federalism, and the time has come when the conditions of our country are such that the trust must be broken up, so that it may not be a burden to the government, and as it is to the public welfare.

Again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points set forth in my message to you at the first session of the present congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

## THE TARIFF.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective-tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be an individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country. It is a problem of great difficulty, and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and straightforward common sense as well as devotion to the right. This is an era of federalism, and the time has come when the conditions of our country are such that the trust must be broken up, so that it may not be a burden to the government, and as it is to the public welfare.

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honest corporation; and we need not be overcautious about sparing the dishonest corporation.

## Dangers to Be Avoided.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-workers idle in the streets and leaving the farmer out of market for what he grows. Injustice upon the impossible means delays achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense of what is good and what is bad in the system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for we or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor in which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we can not play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignorantly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with heart and resolve of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

Causes of Prosperity.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to the progress of the economic forces of this country under a conspiracy of the laws, our sustained and continuous potlodes; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small in comparison to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to the moderate income represent—have accumulated millions of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more than the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should not in any way if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage-worker.

## Reciprocity Treaties.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be obtained by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished.

It is impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if we are to be the most frank in the endeavor to reach others, so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world just as urgent demands the creation of such a position.

Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would, in itself, be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing interstate business; and with this end in view, the congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

aster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take the habitual attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few men ever enter a foreign country than those representatives both of capital and labor, and there are many such

—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class, animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than the racial, race or religious animosity. We should give government only union condition, that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such; nor for the up-right man, rich or poor. We are for the up-right man, rich or poor.

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RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus it is in sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is from our own standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this. Moreover, it is unworthy of a highly and generously nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always bear in mind that upon our right lies the United States, and upon our left Cuba, and that we should always be on the alert to protect the former and to assist the latter.

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Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act.

Without any opposition without taking any action, laying the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the U. S. S. Nero, for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it would complete its cable much earlier than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings. If it should be granted.

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# MINES AND MINING

## BULL HILL CLAIMS SOLD.

Special to the Gazette.  
Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—A telegram received here from Boston today announces the sale of the Black Wonder and N. C. claims on Bull Hill, formerly owned by the Black Wonder Gold Mining company. In all there is a trifle more than 11 acres of ground, and it is prospectively quite valuable. The deal was made by S. Hamilton Guyot, and the purchase price was \$5,000. Old-timers will remember the Black Wonder as being the particular spot of ground upon which Richard Newell, chief engineer of the Midland Terminal, met his death in 1894, at the hands of William Vinkhouten, who was pardoned from the death penalty by Acting Governor Coates only a few months ago. At the time of that tragic event Yeoman, a prominent character in Colorado for many years was the owner of the Black Wonder claim.

The Morell lease on block No. 50 of Anaconda ground will likely pass into the hands of Sifton and others of Colorado Springs on Tuesday next. The price stipulated in the articles of agreement for the transfer, is \$5,000, but from a reliable source, your correspondent is advised that a considerable larger sum of money than that mentioned will be required. The showing on block No. 60 at the present time is exceptionally good. The shaft, if such it may be called, is less than 30 feet in depth and the ore body there is 15 feet wide. Some assays run up to the hundreds per ton, and the intended purchasers say that careful sampling gives an average value of only \$26 per ton. Morell, in whose name the lease runs, has up to date, never been on the ground. He said this afternoon that he guessed he had made a great mistake in attempting to offer the lease for sale, as he now thinks there is a great fortune in block No. 50 on the Anaconda, which, by the way, is on Grace Greenwood territory.

The Colorado Leasing, Mining and Milling company that recently secured rights on the Dexter on the west slope of Bull Hill, has opened a three-foot vein of ore, with a value in the hundreds per ton, and the management is confident that there will soon be showing one of the best blocks of ground on this side of Bull Hill. A shipment of 10 tons was sent to the Areca mill on Monday last, returns from which give values of \$30 per ton. Considerable development is in progress, and the shaft will be lowered as rapidly as possible to the 500-foot point. The reported strike in the Deadwood shaft of the United Mines company is confirmed beyond all doubt as two carloads of rich ore were sent out today for treatment. The mineral was cut in a north-south cut at 1700 feet, and shows the vein to be about 24 inches wide, with values running from 3 to 5 ounces in gold to the ton. Some samples run into the thousands, but these are only in picked specimens.

McKinley, Baker and Reid have a new hoisting plant in operation on the south end of the Burns of the Acacia company and will continue the work of sinking from the present depth of 80 feet to 150 feet. The ore recently cut shows over \$40 in values and the work of opening the body will not be started until sufficient depth is attained to make it safe to do so.

The Santa Fe on Santa Mountain, that was recently leased to Frank T. Caley, will be started up on Monday next. Surface improvements that were necessary have about been completed. This mine has been a good producer in the past, and Mr. Caley will no doubt place it among the dividend-payers again in the near future.

Godsey, Glifford, Lynch and Trumbull, four good miners, have taken a lease on the LaBella shaft of the Golden Cycle, and are now at work on ore with a prospect of starting shipments within a few days.

The Midox Mining company, operators of the mines of the Gilpin and Cripple Creek companies, put out a shipment of 30 tons of screenings on Monday that gave values by returns received today of almost two ounces. The new ore body recently encountered looks very encouraging.

## RECENT ACACIA SHIPMENT FAILED TO PAY EXPENSES

A recent shipment consisting of 25 tons of ore, which was sent out recently by Owbyen and McFarland from the Wrockloff shaft on the Acacia property to the Santa Fe mill, failed to pay expenses. While George Wrockloff made a small fortune from this ground, it has proved very difficult to get rich leases. They have sunk a shaft to a depth of 85 feet and have spent over \$20,000 in prospecting upon the property without opening up any paying ore bodies. Dan Falvey, who is operating the old shaft of the Burns claim, has just closed a shipment of 12 tons to the Dorcas mill at Florence. This ore is expected to run from \$20 to \$40 per ton. It came from the second and fifth levels of the property. This is the only shipment sent out from the Acacia property during the present month, despite the reports which have been published to the effect that several rich shipments have been made. A considerable amount of development work is now in progress, and it is expected that the number of shipments will be increased from now on.

## PINNACLE COMPANY HAD ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY

The regular annual stockholders' meeting of the Pinnacle Gold Mining company was held at the offices of the company in the bank block yesterday morning. The officers reported upon the condition of the company and the operations of the past year. The property is now being operated under lease with good prospects and the company ends the year in better shape than it did last year. The old board of directors consisted of Charles Farnsworth, F. E. Brooks, S. L. Caldwell, F. M. Woods and Frederick Farnsworth. The same officers were also re-elected.

## WONDERFUL SHOWING IN THE EMPIRE STATE MINE

Special to the Gazette.  
Cripple Creek, Nov. 29.—"I have asked you gentlemen to look at this property for no other reason than that number of my friends have told me it was my duty to do so," said Manager George Kilborn of the Empire State company to a small party of newspaper men before turning them under ground. "No one company or individual can do nothing as to what we have to say in your papers, as not a share of our stock is for sale, but my friends have heard it frequently of late that the Cripple Creek district was 'played out,' and that we are all a little bit mad about it, goes without saying. Some gash veins that cross the country and that give their value from its great fissures that cross, are bound to become exhausted in time, but from the Gold Coin mine along the granite ledge, for quite a distance to Grassy gulch, active veins will be continued long after we and our children are dead and forgotten. Now I want to talk to you generally of what may be underground, but I will say that any samples or measurements you may care to take or make, you are perfectly free to do."

This statement seemed very fair, and it was taken advantage of by nearly every correspondent. It must be re-

membered that work on the Empire State property was not commenced by company account until February, a year ago. Since then a three-compartment shaft has been sunk to 850 feet. From this big shaft levels have been run out to catch the ore at the fifth, sixth and seventh levels. This work has been successful, and that, too, beyond the dream of the management. Development only has been attempted, as is clearly proved when it is stated that the highest stope in the mine is only 10 feet.

To start with, the Empire State has four pay veins, developed to a paying bonanza point, and, with one exception, these traverse the estate for the full length of their property, 1,500 feet. The first vein on the property cut by the new shaft, a short distance above the fifth level, has since been prospected and found to carry excellent pay ore. Crossingcut the country, No. 3 vein was cut but it was such a narrow vein that at the time no attention was paid to it, and as it was only some 30 feet from the 1,500-foot level it was passed up as likely only a strainer. Pushing on the crosscut, No. 2 vein was entered, and is immense, being in one place 42 feet wide, making very little wash. The hanging and foot walls were eagerly sought for, and the great values were found. The center of the vein was good pay, but to square set such an enormous body would cost thousands of dollars, and Manager Kilborn concluded that it would save money to let it stand and allow up the hanging and foot wall with the crosscut, which is only 10 feet on either side. The hanging and foot walls were eagerly sought for, and the great values were found. The center of the vein was good pay, but to square set such an enormous body would cost thousands of dollars, and Manager Kilborn concluded that it would save money to let it stand and allow up the hanging and foot wall with the crosscut, which is only 10 feet on either side. The hanging and foot walls were eagerly sought for, and the great values were found. 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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 8)

with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region, the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the home-steader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigated land, may keep a family in plenty, whereas, no one could get a living from 180 acres of dry pasture land, capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every 10 acres. In the past great tracts of public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has been given to the trespassers, and all the assessor with the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

### ALASKA.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for 35 years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. Our country has a more valuable possession—in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in lands available for certain kinds of farming and stock-growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emption as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducement to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries, Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

### THE INDIANS.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance, and lives on fertile farms, it is possible to allot the members lands in severity much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle for them, and educate and cherish their children.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.**

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1883, went into full effect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

**Printing Abuses.**

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage, if not necessary, limit the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The cost of government printing is a heavy cost of government, and creates the impression that polygamous marriages are still permitted in and by the church.

"This is erroneously construed as practicing 'polygamy' and creates the impression that polygamous marriages are still permitted in and by the church.

"It was ascertained by a careful census in 1890, when President Woodruff issued his manifesto against further polygamous marriages, that there were 2,451 such legal marriages, according to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the United States. In May, 1902, a complete and thorough inquiry showed that the original number in 1890 has been reduced 63 per cent, leaving then only 997, the great majority of whom were of advanced age and many of whom have since departed this life. It is evident that with no additions to this total, but a rapid and continual decrease, the number of polygamous families will soon be reduced to zero."

President Smith was asked to define the merit system.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law in the District of Co-

lumbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

The White House.

Through a wise provision of the congress in its last session the White House, which had become disgraced by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White house is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reason that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the person for whom it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the past.

The report of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication.

Theodore Roosevelt.

### LAKE SUPERIOR CLAIMS ADDITIONAL VICTIMS

By Associated Press.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Dec. 1.—In the terrible west gale on Lake Superior Saturday night the steamer Charles Hebard was driven on the rocky shore of Point Mamainse and was soon dashed to pieces by the seas. Her crew, consisting of thirteen men and a woman cook, have not been heard from and it is feared all have perished. The schooner Aloha, one of the consorts which the Hebard had in tow broke away from the steamer in Lake Superior and has not been heard from since. When last seen she was laboring heavily in the trough of the sea. Little hope is entertained for her safety. The schooners Warmington and Francob, the other vessels of the tow ran before the gale after breaking away from the steamer and finally succeeded in reaching an anchorage at Copper Mine Point. Tonight the tug General and Philadelphia were dispatched from this port to bring the two schooners and to search for some trace of the Aloha.

The four boats had loaded lumber at West Superior and were bound for Lake Erie ports. When in the middle of Lake Superior Saturday night they were struck by the gale and soon after the Aloha, the rear vessel of the tow, parted her tow line and went adrift. When last seen she was rolling in the trough, with none of her canvas set. The remaining two consorts either broke away or were set adrift soon afterward. Before daylight Sunday morning the Francob combed the rocky shore of Point Mamainse and found the wrecks of the Aloha and the steamer. The crew of the Aloha had been dashed to pieces.

"It is with deep sorrow that I have come to this decision as it was my cherished wish that under the favor of the senate I should conduct its religious services during the remainder of my days."

### BIG COLONIZATION PLANS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—More than \$100,000 will be spent by the management of the Southern Pacific in the next five months in colonization of southwestern Louisiana and southern Texas. The decision to increase the efforts and expenditures which are being made to fill up these lands was reached in a general meeting of representatives of Harrington, who held here last week and closed tonight.

The list of the members of the crew of the Hebard, according to the last trip sheet is as follows:

Peter Johnson, master, Tonawanda;

Benjamin Berry, mate; Mrs. Olsen,

cook; C. Anderson, seaman; William

Much; S. G. Miller, seaman; R. A. Bell, seaman.

The steamer Hebard was owned by Holland & Graves of Buffalo. She was built in 1883 and registered 763 tons. The Aloha was owned by the same firm. She registered 521 tons.

### ATTITUDE OF THE MORMON CHURCH ON POLYGAMY.

Salt Lake, Dec. 1.—In an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, President Joseph Smith of the Mormon church, said that the present attitude of the church with respect to polygamy, also the semiclerical position of Apostle Reed Smoot whose candidacy for the United States senate has resulted in an active campaign against him by the Ministerial alliance.

"The church does not desire to enter into any controversy over the subject," said President Smith, "but it is anxious that its own people as well as the people of the country should understand its position."

"Does the Mormon church solemnize or permit plural marriages?" President Smith was asked.

"Certainly not," he replied. "The church does not perform or sanction or authorize marriage in any form that is contrary to the laws of the land. The assertion that prominent Mormons practice polygamy is evidently made to mislead the public. Polygamy under the law is the marrying of a husband or wife while the legal husband or wife is living and undivorced. There is no such offense committed by sanction of the Mormon church. But when the prohibition of polygamy was proclaimed by the president of the Mormon church there were many persons who had contracted plural marriages and that resolution determined that the man in that position, but to care for and provide for them, and educate and cherish their children."

"This is erroneously construed as practicing 'polygamy' and creates the impression that polygamous marriages are still permitted in and by the church.

"It was ascertained by a careful census in 1890, when President Woodruff issued his manifesto against further polygamous marriages, that there were 2,451 such legal marriages, according to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the United States. In May, 1902, a complete and thorough inquiry showed that the original number in 1890 has been reduced 63 per cent, leaving then only 997, the great majority of whom were of advanced age and many of whom have since departed this life. It is evident that with no additions to this total, but a rapid and continual decrease, the number of polygamous families will soon be reduced to zero."

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## Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mouthwash or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers 50cts. of BUCKINGHAM'S DYE or R. P. HALL & CO., NEW YORK.

his position as an apostle having been compared to that of a cardinal or archbishop in other churches.

The two positions are not parallel," President Smith said. "An apostle of 70, or elder or bishop in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is usually engaged in some secular vocations, and has some capacity for his daily bread. He is entitled to the office he holds in the priesthood, so that he may act in that when required. He gives his services gratuitously to the church. There are instances, of course, when a man's whole time is taken up with some church duty, that he receives remuneration for, but as a rule men holding these positions in the priesthood are engaged in secular callings and are men of affairs. Reed Simon is a banker, the manager of the largest manufacturing institution in this state and is interested directly in mining and other temporal pursuits. He is recognized as a capable and enterprising citizen and his position in the church need not interfere in any way with his services to the state or the nation in any political office to which he may be elected. It is not true that he has been put forward by the church as a candidate for public office, but he has the same right that any other American citizen enjoys to accept any office to which his fellow citizens may elect him to occupy."

"Mormon church officials have served congress for years and no objection has been offered on that account. Every Mormon official is but one holding the priesthood and that he never interfered with his official duties. The objection in the present case is without substantial reason or foundation."

### BLIND CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE RESIGNS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate who is now in his 21st year, has accepted his resignation to President Pro Tem Frye. It will be placed before the senate tomorrow. His successor will be elected by the senate. Mr. Milburn in his letter to Senator Frye says ill health compels him to retire from the position and he adds:

"It is with deep sorrow that I have come to this decision as it was my cherished wish that under the favor of the senate I should conduct its religious services during the remainder of my days."

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Attending the conference were L. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harrington lines; Ben Campbell, assistant traffic director; S. F. Morse, passenger traffic manager of the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio and the Galveston, Houston & Northern and assistant traffic manager of the Southern Pacific. The work in Texas and Louisiana is in charge of Colonel Morse, who declares that in the next 10 years the development of these sections will be greater than that of any other sections of equal area in the country.

"I appreciate that this may not be an exaggeration," said he, "when I tell you it is being sold there today at the rate of 100,000 acres per month."

### VETERAN OF MEXICAN WAR DEAD NEAR GRAY CREEK

By Associated Press.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 25.—Isaac Van Brimer died at his home near Gray Creek at 1:30 o'clock this morning, aged 70 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and fought with the 1st Colorado.

He has been a resident of the county for 50 years, and at one time was a prominent stockman. Two brothers, one a hotel proprietor of New York city, and 10 sons survive him. George Van Brimer, superintendent of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company's steel works in Pueblo, is the eldest.

### LOCAL COLORED CITIZENS SEND RESOLUTIONS TO ROOSEVELT

The following resolutions were passed at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union, held at St. John's Baptist church, this city, and a copy forwarded to President Roosevelt in order to show him the appreciation in which it is held by the colored citizens of this city.

"Colorado Springs, Dec. 2, 1902.

"President Roosevelt, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—The Y. M. C. U. of this city has authorized us, the undersigned committee, to express its approval of the sentiments contained in your recent South Carolina letter in regard to the appointment of colored men to positions of trust and responsibility in the federal service.

"Permit us to say that the idea advanced in the letter—that place should be given to an individual as a reward of merit rather than because of the mere incident of color—is the bravest and most manly utterance from any colored person who has occupied the White house since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

"We feel that every negro who reads your letter should resolve to make himself a worthy American citizen, and endeavor to attain to such a standard of excellence as shall guarantee to him meritorious consideration from his fellow citizens in all sections of our land."

### NEWELL WANTS PROPOSITION FROM FOUNTAIN VALLEY

When the National Irrigation congress was in session in Colorado Springs in October the plan for a big reservoir in the Fountain valley was first broached and F. H. Newell, the government hydrographer, in company with the county commissioners and numerous prominent business men, looked into the matter to the extent of visiting the proposed site south of the city. Mr. Newell at that time expressed himself as evidently pleased with the site offered and with the possibilities of the reservoir in the valley. Since then the water has been lost sight of to some extent, but T. B. Pyles, water commissioner for this county, did not forget the matter, and he wrote a letter to Mr. Newell urging the immediate necessity of such a reservoir, suggesting that it is an easy and cheap proposition, and asking what method the people could pursue to secure its immediate construction.

Mr. Pyles has received a reply from Mr. Newell in which he suggests that the people of the Fountain valley submit some feasible proposition to the government. The letter, which Mr. Pyles published in his paper, the El Paso County Democrat, is as follows:

"Dear Sir:—

"Talk to your son, Sunday morning.

### REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE IS FULLY ORGANIZED.

Colorado Springs now has a full-fledged and soon to be incorporated real estate exchange. The real estate men of the city met last night in the offices of Adams & Williams at 113 North Tejon street and perfected their organization, to be known as The Colorado Springs Real Estate exchange. The meeting was presided over by Charles P. Bennett, temporary chairman, with J. L. Hoover of the firm of Hoover & Baker, acting as temporary secretary. On account of the coldness of the weather the meeting was not as well attended as that of a week ago, but about 40 representative business men of the city were present. The committee on constitution and by-laws, R. F. Davie, chairman; Alexander Adams, J. I. Franklin, L. C. Perkins and Henry Le B. Wills, made their report and considerable discussion followed. The by-laws as prepared by the committee were for the most part adopted, only a few changes being made.

The committee stated that in preparing the by-laws it had followed to a large extent the rules of the Denver Real Estate exchange, but where it had thought it would be best on account of the local conditions, to make changes it had done so. The by-laws provide that every real estate man in the city in good standing is eligible to become a member of the exchange.

The Steel Wheel and Wagon company at Pueblo. This concern has recently issued a very handsome catalogue which gives in detail the merits of their productions.

The proposition to build metal wheels and wagons is not entirely new. Wheels for agricultural implements and tools are now almost entirely made of steel.

Metals, wheels and gears for "handy farm trucks" and other cheap grades of wagons are now being made of steel and concrete in the country, but The Steel Wheel and Wagon company is the first and only concern in the world that has attempted to build a high-grade wheel and a high grade wagon made entirely of steel.

The Steel Wheel and Wagon company's principal line in wagon work is described as follows:

No. 1. A light, two-horse farm wagon. Weight, with bed, about 1,200 pounds. Capacity, 4,000 pounds.

No. 2. A two-horse farm or freight wagon. Weight, with bed, 1,400 pounds. Capacity, 5,000 pounds.

No. 3. Heavy freight or ore wagon. Weight, with steel bed, about 3,000 pounds. Capacity, 10,000 pounds.

A city carriage with steel flange bed, which will weigh from 1

